"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Friday; Saturday fair; fresh southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

HOUSE DEFEATS CENSORSHIP LAW BY 184 TO 144

Spy Bill Goes Back to Conference, with Orders to Eliminate Press Gag.

PARTY LINES SHATTERED

Thirty-six Democrats Join Forces Opposing the Measure —10 Republicans Support It.

GRAHAM LEADS THE FIGHT

Gard, Ohio Democrat, Author of First Censorship Measure, Votes with Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House voted decisively today against a newspaper censorship, rejecting by a vote of 184 to 144 the censorship section of the Administration's Espionage bill. The bill was sent back to the Conference Committee with instructions to eliminate Section 4. Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee, who led the Administration's unsuccessful fight for a censorship, probably will ask the conferees to meet tomorrow to carry out the mandate of the House.

Representative George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, a Republican, aided by the Republican floor leader, Representative Mann, conducted the opposition to the censorship section. Closing a debate of two hours, Mr. Graham is believed to have brought several wavering members into line by showing that the so-called compromise on censorship was more drastic than the original House proposal. He assailed it as a "pernicious section."

Representative Gard, Democrat, of Ohio, who was the author of the censorship provision originally adopted by the House, repudiated the section as modified in conference and voted against the conference agreement. Mr. Gard stressed the fact that his draft of the censorship section provided that the President should declare what was not to be published, whereas the conferees [illegible] Absence of [illegible] of a certain class of information, it was debated, would automatically place such matter in the prohibited class.

The motion to recommit the conference report was made by Mr. Graham. Thirty-six Democrats voted to recommit and ten Republicans and one independent voted against. The "Tammany Democrats," who were rumored to be opposed to censorship, finally voted with the Administration. The Ohio delegation furnished the largest percentage of Democratic votes in opposition to the Administration's program. Only two New York Democrats voted against it—Maher and Smith.

Dyer Supports Censorship.

Representatives Graham, Mann, Campbell of Kansas, McKenzie and McCormick of Illinois, and Gard of Ohio made the principal speeches against the conference report. The Administration speakers included Mr. Webb and Mr. Carlin, ranking Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Dyer of Missouri, a Republican member of the committee. Mr. Dyer said that, although the Republican caucus had decided to oppose the censorship section, he regarded it as his duty "to stand up and support my country rather than to take orders from any caucus or conference of a political party."

"I am in favor of this," he added, "because it will enable the President to protect my fellow-Americans who have to traverse the seas and fight in France for their country."

Mr. Graham in reply contended that a situation might arise wherein better protection would be afforded to American soldiers by a frank discussion than by silence.

"How can you criticise when criticism is needed," he asked, "without being able to state the basis of your criticism? The very fact of the distribution and movement of troops may bring about improper conditions which cannot be discussed under this provision." Mr. Graham refuted the suggestion that any American newspaper would furnish information of value to the enemy, but insisted that healthy criticism should not be withheld when it became necessary.

"My objection to this clause," said Mr. Campbell of Kansas, "is that it indirectly assumes the newspapers of this country are unpatriotic. All the patriotism is not in the bosom of men temporarily in office. The newspapers have proved themselves to be patriotic. They will continue to do so. There have been no leaks to the enemy from our newspapers."

Mr. Graham has led two successful contests in the House against censorship. On his motion the House several weeks ago struck from the Espionage bill the committee censorship section. Afterward the matter was again presented by a parliamentary ruse, and the House voted for a substitute section, which went to conference. In conference this substitute was modified and materially broadened, according to the analysis made by Mr. Graham today.

As soon as the conference report was presented notice was given that there would be a motion to send it back to the Conference Committee. No other portion of the conference report except the censorship section was discussed. Loud applause on the Republican side greeted the announcement that the motion to recommit had prevailed.

Graham and Carlin Clash.

Mr. Graham engaged in a spirited colloquy with Mr. Carlin of Virginia. Mr. Carlin insisted that Mr. Graham "had changed his mind four or five times about censorship," and had voted

Continued on Page 2.

Hear Kaiser Told Soldiers Not to Capture British

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 31, (via London.)—The German Government continues to fill the air with wireless propaganda against the British, virtually ignoring all the other Allies, including the United States.

The trench version in the Arras district of Emperor William's recent speech was to the effect that no British prisoners should be taken; that the Germans should hate all the English, and if they could not avoid taking some prisoners they were to treat them with the greatest severity.

Emperor William was at Douai and Tournai May 23, and made speeches [illegible] both places.

FIND MEN CHAINED TO MACHINE GUNS

Italians Unshackle Austrian Soldiers Captured in Advance Along Railroad to Trieste.

FIGHT FOR HEAVY BATTERY

Fire Concentrated About It to Prevent Foe from Removing It —Preparing for New Drive.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONFALCONE, May 31.—The battle which commenced May 12, has concluded its first phase and this is the lull after the battle, the entr'acte between victories. Across the water from here, under the hillside of Hermada's outlying slopes and upon the watery flats where the Timavo crawls into daylight, exploration of the conquered ground is yielding curious results.

The Italians have just completed examination of two railway tunnels upon the line to Triest, one 200 yards long, the other slightly less. Both had been turned into shelters for troops and very completely equipped. The roofs are pierced with long ventilating shafts, and water mains have been carried in. There is a mass of army gear in position here, and [illegible] was never certainly known upon this front, though frequently rumored, namely, machine gunners chained and padlocked to their guns. I understand they have been officially photographed. Each man has a light steel chain of twisted links, like a dog chain, shackled around one ankle and fastened to the tripod of the gun, and a similar chain padlocked around his waist and linked up to the barrel. These prisoners state that the object is to prevent them leaving the gun in Italian hands when falling back before an attack. Another explanation is suggested by the fact that the chief forces on this southern edge of the Carso consist of Rumanians.

Higher up the hill beyond Medeazza, the authorities ascertained the presence of a solidly emplaced heavy battery, stated to be of ten-inch howitzers. The Austrians have been vainly endeavoring to remove them while the Italians, who as yet have been unable to get up to them, are keeping them under an effective fire. It is known that the Austrians during the last few days have been moving guns back everywhere, notably from the Hermada positions, which for the first time in a long period is relieved from the daily torment of shells.

I have been talking to a young Sicilian gunner, who was captured by the Austrians in an observation post and marched back as a prisoner to the park of Duino. There he and his escort were detained on account of Italian fire. He succeeded in killing his guard and escaping by jumping into the sea and alternately swimming and wading, neck deep, to the Timavo Estuary. He related that the Austrians robbed him of all his property except a small sum of paper money, and beat him and his fellow-prisoners with the butts of their guns. The land on either side of the road, he said, was littered with dead, some among them still wearing full packs, proving they were killed before having gone into line. Wounded were everywhere.

This man's escape is in contrast to an incident further north, when a commander desiring to send back a convoy of 200 odd captured Austrians gave them in charge of the only three men he could spare, one of whom was wounded in the arm and both others in the head. The three men supported one another along the road, but delivered their prisoners.

One needs to see the conquered ground to realize in the fullest sense the fine quality of the work which has been done and the formidable nature of the work which still remains to do when the present victory is made into a stepping-stone to the next advance. The line from Hudilog south was against positions which had become fortresses. From Hudilog to Jamiano was a double trench system whose utter completeness and menace are clear even now, when guns and great trench mortars have knocked it out of shape. It was held largely by Hungarian Honved troops, equal to Austria's best infantry.

The Flondar line was, if anything, a still vaster tangle of works and cellars, and here began a hodgepodge of Czechs, Transylvanians, Dalmatians and other ingredients of the Austrian racial cocktail.

Castagnevizza is ringed around and tangled like a kitten in a ball of string with three separate systems of fortifications. Castagnevizza has not been attacked, save demonstratively. It represented the westward turning point of the line which ran due south from Mount Faiti, upon which Italians held what was judged to be a position already too saliently advanced. The advances across Hudilog and Jamiano not only rectified this but have also given to the southern wing of the army freedom of movement and an advantage as regards the point of departure of the next attack, which in themselves amounts to a valuable objective gained.

ITALIANS HARASS FOE IN HIS NEW POSITIONS

D'Annunzio Rallies Soldiers in Victorious Hand-to-Hand Fight at San Giovanni.

ROME, May 31.—Bad weather interfered with operations on the Trentino and Carnia fronts. In the area above Trieste there were no changes of importance. The statement follows:

On the Trentino and Carnia fronts heavy rain and thick fog yesterday limited the activity of artillery, but

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AUSTRIAN RULER TELLS REICHSRAT OF PEACE VIEWS

Conciliatory Toward All "Who Honestly Abandon Intention to Threaten Us."

GIVES PLEDGE OF REFORMS

Dwells Upon the Necessity of "Expanding the Constitution," Especially in Bohemia.

ENTHUSIASM FOR SPEECH

Picturesque Assemblage Cheers His Reference to Free Nationalities Within the Empire.

AMSTERDAM, May 31, (via London, June 1.)—The opening of the Reichsrat in the Grand Hall of Ceremonies in the Imperial Hofburg in Vienna today was solemn and brilliant. Numerous Deputies appeared in picturesque national costumes which, with the gold-braided court and military uniforms, the violet garb of the Princes of the Church, and the field gray of the soldiers, made a multicolored picture.

The entry of Emperor Charles was greeted with three enthusiastic "hochs," which were repeated when he took his seat on the golden throne under a red and gold canopy, while the Empress and Archduchesses ranged themselves on the dais beside him. The Emperor read his speech in a resonant voice, which he raised at important passages.

Striking features of the speech were the expression of hope that Russia's renunciation of extreme war aims would be initiated by the other Entente Allies and the assurance that conciliation on their part would be met in a similar spirit by the Central Powers.

Rousing cheers greeted the announcement of the Emperor that he was firmly determined to exercise his solemn prerogatives always in a truly constitutional sense; also when he referred to the heroic achievements at the front, and again when he emphasized the point of free nationalities enjoying equal rights within the monarchy and standing firmly united. There were cheers, too, when he spoke of "our faithful German ally."

At the close of the speech from the throne, the President of the House of Deputies called for cheers, which were given in such a deafening fashion in various languages as to drown the national anthem, which was played simultaneously. The Emperor was visibly moved and gave repeated thanks for the ovation, which was renewed again and again as he left the hall.

In his speech the Emperor, after affectionately recalling the memory of Emperor Francis Joseph, said:

"Summoned in a fateful time to direct the State, I from the beginning have been conscious of the immense seriousness of the task Providence has laid on my shoulders. I feel, however, within me, the will and power loyally to discharge my duties as ruler, following the example of my illustrious predecessor, and to do justice, with God's help, to my sublime office.

"The interests of the State shall no longer be deprived of that effective furtherance which zealous co-operation of a popular assembly rightly comprehending its power, judicious and conscientious, can provide. I have summoned you, honorable gentlemen, to exercise your constitutional activity, and I heartily welcome you today on the inauguration of your work.

To Rule "in a Constitutional Spirit."

"In full consciousness of the constitutional duties taken over from my illustrious predecessor, and from my own deepest conviction, I desire solemnly to declare to you my unalterable will to exercise my right as ruler at all times in a truly constitutional spirit and to respect inviolably liberties according to the fundamental law and to preserve unabridged to the people that share in the formation of the State's will which the prevailing Constitution provides for.

"In the loyal co-operation by my people and its representatives, I see support for the success of my activity, and I think that the welfare of the State, whose glorious existence has been maintained in the storms of a world war by the grim cohesion of its citizens, cannot in times of peace be more securely rooted than in the unassailable rights of a mature, patriotic, and free people.

"Mindful of my obligation to the Constitution and adhering to my intention expressed immediately on my accession to fulfill this obligation freely, I must at the same time keep in mind the provisions of the fundamental law which places in my hands alone the decisions to be taken at the great moment of the conclusion of peace. I am, however, convinced that a happy development of our constitutional life after the unfruitfulness of the past years and after the exceptional political conditions of war time—apart from the solution of the Galician question, for which my illustrious predecessor has already indicated the way—is not possible without expanding the Constitution and the administrative foundations of the whole of our public life, both in the State and in the separate kingdoms and countries, especially in Bohemia.

For "Free National Development."

"I trust that recognition of your serious responsibility for the formation of political conditions and your belief in the happy future of the Empire, splendidly strengthened in this terrible war, will give you, honorable gentlemen, strength, in union with me, speedily to create conditions giving scope to free national and cultural development of equally privileged people. From these considerations I decided to postpone taking the constitutional oath until the time, which I hope is not far distant, when the foundation of a new, strong, and happy Austria will again for gen-

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Germans Prepare for Blow by Russia; Expect Combined Attack on All Fronts

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The Germans undoubtedly expect heavy fighting on the Russian front. The fact that naval guns are being moved eastward with heavy reinforcements of troops appears to indicate a shortage of heavy high-angle field artillery.

The latest German communiques continue to refer to the increasing artillery duel along the whole Eastern front, and the Frankfurter Gazette this morning published a leading article emphatically warning the public that the so-called unofficial truce with Russia is now over, and the Entente apparently has succeeded in arranging for a simultaneous offensive on all fronts. The paper says the Kaiser's warning to the troops on the Western front that a decision is now at hand referred to this coming combined offensive.

It is significant that Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt again warns the German public to abandon all hope of a separate peace with Russia, while the Dutch pacifist press tonight accuses the German Chancellor of clumsiness in his treatment of the Russian situation. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from very well-informed sources that the German military party was anxious to deal a smashing blow on the Russian front during the crisis of the revolution, but was prevented owing to the impossibility of withdrawing men and guns from the western front.

WILSON SUBSCRIBES $10,000 TO THE LOAN

Canadian Railroad Men and Bankers Send McAdoo Word of Their Substantial Support.

ONE INVESTS $1,000,000

Says There Is "No Better Security in the Universe"—Itinerary of McAdoo's Second Tour.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson today joined the ranks of participants in the Liberty Loan by subscribing for a $10,000 bond.

Writing to Secretary McAdoo, the President said:

"May I not send you personally my subscription to the Liberty Loan, which I make with great satisfaction and with the wish that it might be a great deal larger?"

Leading Canadian railroad men and bankers were among those who notified the Treasury formally today of Liberty Loan subscriptions. Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, telegraphed:

"Have been glad to subscribe to the Liberty Loan as a mark of friendly feeling and appreciation of the position of the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railway enjoys important business relations with the United States, and is very glad to participate in this loan."

Frederick Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, telegraphed:

"The subscription of the Bank of Montreal of $1,000,000 to the Liberty Loan means that Canada and the United States side by side face a common enemy. It is therefore fitting that the premier bank of the Dominion contributes to the success of the Liberty Loan, which is the first great blow struck by the United States in the world war. I do not hesitate to say that there is no better security in the universe than the Liberty Loan."

"While there is every indication that the loan is progressing satisfactorily, assurance must be made doubly sure," said Secretary McAdoo today. "It is of vital importance that the Liberty Loan be oversubscribed as evidence that the people of the United States are deeply imbued with the purposes of the war and determined to prosecute it vigorously. We want to force an early peace and re-establish justice and liberty.

"Negotiations with the allied Governments for looking after their financial needs are progressing satisfactorily, and if provision is made by Congress for raising sufficient money by taxation and the people invest to the required extent in Liberty bonds, I believe that the foundations for carrying on the immense financial operations of the American Government during the war will be established on a solid basis."

Mr. McAdoo today announced the itinerary for his second speaking tour in support of the loan. His speaking engagements are: New York, June 4; Boston, June 5; Detroit, June 6; St. Louis, June 7; New Orleans, June 8; Birmingham, June 9; Louisville and Cincinnati, June 11, and Pittsburgh, June 12. He will be accompanied to Boston and Detroit by Charles S. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, and on the rest of the trip by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the board.

An appeal to the 173,564 enlisted men, officers and civil employes of the navy to buy Liberty Loan bonds was issued today by Secretary Daniels.

"As the navy must be first in defense," he said, "let it be first in making investment in bonds which will aid in making the world safe for democracy."

FIRST NATIONAL MADE LOAN BID OF $75,000,000

Subscription, Mentioned by Frank A. Vanderlip, Said to Include U. S. Steel's $25,000,000.

The First National Bank of New York is the institution which has collected subscriptions to the Liberty Loan aggregating $75,000,000. This figure includes the bank's own subscription of $25,000,000 and the subscriptions of several large railroad and industrial corporations. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee, in a public address Tuesday night mentioned the fact that one New York bank had received subscriptions amounting to $75,000,000, but he declined to give the name of the institution. Wall Street has been guessing ever since, and a canvass of the leading banks made yesterday by a reporter of THE TIMES traced this record subscription to the First National. Francis L. Hine, the President of the bank, when asked if the First National had received applications amounting to $75,000,000, smilingly said that he would not deny it.

The First National has received several large corporation subscriptions, among them $5,000,000 from the Bell Telephone system and $3,000,000 from

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The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

BROKERS' MANAGER IN $100,000 THEFT

Robert Moore, Son of Banker Indicted in Pittsburgh, Arrested for Forgery.

DOWNFALL DUE TO WHEAT

Accused Employe, Police Say, Admitted He Manipulated Accounts of W. R. Craig & Co.'s Customers.

Admitting, according to the police, the specific larceny of $65,000 from the brokerage firm of W. R. Craig & Co. of 25 Broad Street, where he was employed as manager of the commodity department at $100 a week, Robert Moore, 34 years old, of Rutherford, N. J., was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court yesterday on a warrant charging him with forgery to conceal the misappropriation of money. He was held in $25,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Moore is a son of Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company, one of the five men under indictment in Pennsylvania in connection with the alleged wrecking of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. Mr. Moore was greatly agitated over his son's arrest.

"I have nothing to say, no statement to make," he exclaimed. "My son is 35 years old. I knew nothing about this until night before last. I have not even seen him. It has been a great grief to me, and the notoriety of it seems unfair. I wish I might not appear in this at all. I am terribly sorry, but I have nothing to say."

Although the police said that Moore had admitted that his peculations might amount to several hundred thousand dollars, "possibly half a million," W. W. Cunningham, attorney for the brokerage firm, told Magistrate Krotel that this was an exaggeration. He placed the firm's losses at about $100,000. Moore, pale and studious looking, and wearing expensive clothes, took little interest in the proceedings, and would not make any statement.

According to Detective James Cook, who arrested him, Moore made a complete confession at Police Headquarters, where he was taken before being arraigned. Cook said that Moore blamed his downfall to speculation in wheat, and he gave the following version of Moore's statement: He began speculating two years ago with a fair degree of luck. Then he made one big plunge and lost everything. In order to retrieve his losses he began dipping into the funds of his employers, who placed absolute confidence in him. Moore covered up his thefts by manipulating the accounts of several customers by dealing in commodities in their names. In addition he opened several fictitious accounts in the books.

Then, according to the police, Moore said that on May 12 he falsified an account carried in the name of F. C. Zabriskie of 13 South William Street, which netted him more than $65,000. This led to discovery by his employers, who were at a loss for a reason to explain the smallness of their profits. "I've got to take the consequences of my folly," Moore is quoted as saying when arrested. He expressed great concern for the future of his wife and two small children.

W. R. Craig said yesterday that Moore had been employed by the firm for eleven years. Mr. Craig declined to make any comment on Moore's methods in getting away with the firm's funds, limiting his observations to this statement:

"Recently the attention of the firm was called to serious irregularities on the part of Robert Moore, one of our employes. Mr. Moore was bonded by the American Surety Company since March 26, 1917, to the extent of $75,000, which we understand was 50 per cent. reinsured. After a thorough examination into all the departments of our business we have established the fact that, although the amount involved is substantial, it will not embarrass the firm."

At the American Surety Company's office it was said that no details of the defalcation had been received. A statement was issued by R. R. Brown, Vice President, which said that half of the $75,000 bond on Moore had been reinsured with other concerns.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS BARRED IN SPAIN

Minister of Interior Says They Are Dangerous in View of Negotiations That Are Now Going On.

MADRID, May 31, (via Paris.)—According to the newspapers, the constitutional guarantees will be suspended again in two or three days. Ex-Premier Count Romanones has told an intimate friend that he regretted he was not invited to the mass meeting held by pro-Ally sympathizers last Sunday. He said that if he had been present he would have maintained the declarations made in his letter to King Alfonso at the time he resigned. He added that many Liberals who were partisans of the Allies would also have liked to be present.

Minister of the Interior Burels has prohibited all public manifestations relative to international questions as "dangerous to the interests of the country, in view of the important diplomatic negotiations now going on." Several such demonstrations had been planned in Madrid and other cities.

HIT DRAFT PLOTS IN MANY STATES; ARREST 3 COLLEGE STUDENTS HERE; POLICE DISPLAY QUIETS ANTIS' MEETING

Make Charge of Treason Against Three Prisoners Held in Ohio's Capital for Anti-Draft Plotting

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—Charges of treason, a capital offense, were filed by United States District Attorney Bolin tonight against three men who, with several others, were arrested during the day in connection with anti-registration plotting in Columbus. All pleaded not guilty before United States Commissioner Johnson, and were held under $25,000 bond to await preliminary hearing on Saturday morning. A Federal Grand Jury will be assembled on Tuesday to investigate the case.

Those charged with treason are Ammon A. Hennacy, aged 24, a junior last year at Ohio State University; Harry E. Townsley, a printer, aged 43, and Cecil W. Bailey, a mechanic, aged 25.

Others under arrest for investigation are Olb Wulnestro, aged 30, East Columbus, a tinner, and John Lewis Hammond, a miner, arrested at Marietta for distributing anti-registration literature at Coal Run, Washington County.

None of the three charged with treason winced when reminded at their arraignment that conviction on the charge of treason may mean death.

Townsley, who conducts a print shop, has lived all his life in Columbus. He is married. Hennacy is a native of Ohio. He attended Wisconsin University a short time in 1914, and has been a Socialist worker in Madison and Milwaukee. Bailey has lived here since 1910. He was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., and lived for a time at Wellsville, Ohio.

A great stock of brilliant posters, each four feet wide and ten feet long, was confiscated at Hennacy's home. It was reported that the posters were printed in Washington, D. C., and sent to Hennacy by express.

NEW POLICE ARMS AWE SOCIALISTS

Patrolmen with Rifles Massed in Streets and Searchlights Flood Dark Corners.

FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED

Anti-Draft Meeting in Madison Sq. Garden Brings Display of Readiness for Disorder.

The Police Department gave the pacifists and Socialists proof at their mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night that, while they were willing to permit free speech, they were also ready and able to quell any unpatriotic demonstration that might be attempted by persons opposed to the war or the operation of the selective draft. The meeting was held under the auspices of the First American Conference for Democracy and Peace Terms, which has been conducting a two-day convention in the city, and, although it proved innocuous so far as any outbreak went, it gave the police an opportunity they had been looking for to demonstrate the effectiveness of their new war-time defensive organization.

But there was no serious work for the police to do. Five arrests were made of persons distributing anti-conscription literature on complaints made by soldiers and sailors who attended the meeting and took exception to the pamphlets offered. All of the prisoners, including one woman, were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station and were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Corrigan in the Night Court. Today they will be turned over to the Federal authorities. The prisoners said they were Jennie Deimer, 27 years old, of 235 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; Louis Kramer, 208 Second Avenue; Louis Sternberg, 94 Rutgers Street; Joseph Walden, 3 West Thirteenth Street, and Morris Becker, 18 West 107th Street. The prisoners were all born in Russia. The complainant in each case is Sergeant Benjamin Silverman, Eighth Company, Coast Defense Corps. Although the arrests were made on the technical charge of disorderly conduct, the prisoners were held to answer a Federal statute against the distribution of seditious literature.

Long before the pacifists began to arrive at the hall—and that was at 6:30 o'clock—the police organization was in full operation. Four hundred and fifty patrolmen in uniform lined the sidewalks, and sudden and swift suppression awaited the man whose actions were in the least suspicious, or who attempted to distribute literature assailing registration or the selective draft. As darkness came on, a battery of electric flood lights attached to lampposts at each street intersection poured their white rays upon the long lines of moving people, bringing into full and easy view every nook and corner where a troublemaker might seek to hide. At intervals, too, police automobiles equipped with high-powered searchlights passed through the streets and searched with their big lenses roof edges where a brick thrower might be.

Armed with Rifles.

Policemen equipped with high-power rifles rode in these automobiles. Field telephones of the kind in use in France on the war front had been installed in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, and policemen reported at regular intervals the progress of the crowd to the emergency field police station that had been installed in the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, Inspector Bolan, and other high police officials were on duty, and anything in the way of precaution that might have been overlooked by them and Commissioner Woods was taken care of by the small army of Federal Secret Service men, detectives in plain clothes, representatives of the Department of Justice, and fully seventy-five stenographers in the service of the Federal Government and the Police Department, who took down every word that was said.

The meeting was called last night to demand that the United States make a definite statement of its war aims and to enable those who are opposed to registration to say that the conscription law was, in their opinion, unconstitutional. Resolutions embodying the statement and the demand were adopted.

The meeting attracted a crowd larger than the Garden would hold, but apparently many of them were there out of

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Representative of The Batsams, Dixville Notch, N. H., may be seen at 1180 Broadway May 18 to June 9. New Fireproof Addition.—Advt.

DRAFT SHIRKERS BARRED IN FLIGHT

Government Watches All Ports So That None May Flee to Avoid Registration.

ONE MAN SEIZED AT SEA

Taken from Pacific Liner Bound for Mexico—Must Have Certificates to Get Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — Attorney General Gregory issued an announcement today that his department was determined that no man subject to registration under the new army law should escape his obligation by leaving the United States before June 5.

He also announced that the department had instructed its agents in California yesterday to remove from aboard a vessel bound for Mexico a passenger whose age made him subject to the provisions of the draft law. It was stated at the department today that this policy was to be pursued generally and that whenever cases were discovered in which such attempts to evade the law were resorted to the individuals in question would be detained.

When the attention of Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, was invited to the attempts of some persons to evade military service by avoiding registration by leaving the country before June 5 he said:

"It is wholly incredible that any substantial number of Americans of military age would take such action. It does not, however, afford a means of escape. The vigor of the law is such that it would be but a temporary evasion."

Interest in the status of Americans abroad, as well as those going abroad, with respect to registration was such today that it was decided late this afternoon to issue a public statement for the information of all concerned. The statement follows:

No provision has yet been made by the Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder for the registration of Americans abroad. Nor has provision been made for registration in any American territory beyond the boundaries of the United States except Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Inability to register does not afford a permanent excuse. The registration regulations prescribed by the President provide that "male persons within the designated ages, who, on account of absence at sea or on account of absence within the territorial limits of the United States, may be unable to comply with the regulations herein pertaining to absentees will, within five days after reaching the first United States port, register with the proper Registration Board or as herein provided for other absentees."

The regulation further provides that Americans who have been unable to register on account of residence abroad must make out an affidavit stating the cause of their absence when they register upon their return to America.

The State Department is co-operating with Provost Marshal General Crowder in preventing any possible attempts to leave the country to escape the duty of registration. The State Department has provided that:

"1. Before issuing a passport to a male person who on or before June 5, 1917, shall have attained his twenty-first birthday and shall not have attained his thirty-first birthday, the Department of State requires that such person present, with his application for a passport, a signed statement from the War Department to the effect that the War Department has no objection to the issuance of a passport to him.

2. Each person applying to the War Department for authorization of the issuance of a passport must bear in mind that:

(a) He must register, or in cases arising before registration day he must make arrangements to insure his registration on registration day. These arrangements are prescribed by Paragraph 64, Registering Regulations, and are set forth below.

(b) He must satisfy the War Department that he has so registered, or, in cases arising before registration day, that he has made arrangements to insure his registration on registration day.

(c) After registration he is liable to draft.

(d) The burden of informing himself while absent from the United States as to whether or not he has been drafted rests wholly upon himself.

(e) If drafted he may be required to return to the United States at his own expense, to appear before an exemption board or to be examined for military service.

The consent of the War Department to the issuance of a passport in any particular case may be obtained as follows:

(a) In cases arising before registration day.

Go to the office of the City Clerk. If you are in a city of a population of 30,000 or over, otherwise to the office of the County Clerk of the county in which you may be.

Continued on Page 2.

Costs half as much as meat. Is healthier. Drink Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak.—Advt.

FEDERAL AGENTS ACTIVE

Seize Youthful Anti-Conscription Agitators Here on Conspiracy Charge.

BARNARD GIRL ACCUSED

Two Columbia Young Men Held —Acted for an Anti-Militarism League.

JUDGE UPHOLDS THE LAW

Dismisses Kansas City Injunction Proceedings and Litigants Are Locked Up Later.

Acting under instruction from the Department of Justice in Washington, Secret Service agents took into custody yesterday two young men, Columbia University students, and a girl, a Barnard College student, on a charge of conspiracy to "counsel and induce male persons between the ages of 21 and 31 years" to refuse to register for military service under the selective draft law approved by President Wilson on May 18 last.

Those under arrest are Owen Cattell, the 19-year-old son of Professor J. McK. Cattell of the Department of Psychology at Columbia; Charles Francis Phillips, 22 years old, a son of Harry Phillips, a clothing manufacturer of 1,799 First Avenue, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker of Asbury Park, N. J., whose father, the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel at that resort, charged last night that his daughter was the victim of the "false teachings of a group of Columbia University professors."

The students under arrest are members of an organization known as the "Collegiate Anti-Militarism League," and it was for the alleged attempt to promulgate a document said to have been authorized by that league, that they were taken into custody by the Secret Service agents yesterday morning. The document, 2,000 copies of which had been ordered printed, was on the presses when the Government agents acted. The final proofs, now in the possession of the Government, form an exhibit the like of which, it was said yesterday, had never before found a place in the archives of the Federal Courts of the Southern District of New York.

Curbing Anti-Draft Plotters.

Throughout the country the Federal agents were active yesterday to curb the efforts of plotters. In Columbus, Ohio, a raid was made on a printing office, where it is alleged anti-conscription literature was printed. Charges of treason were made last night against three of the persons seized in Columbus. In Topeka, Kan., arrests were made of persons who had been active in an anti-conscription meeting, and in Lawrence, Kan., a former Socialist candidate for Governor was arrested.

An attack made on the conscription law failed in Kansas City, and soon after the court's decision was rendered the two litigants were arrested by Federal officials as plotters.

In this city the Government agents are trying to get at the bottom of the propaganda with which the three young students under arrest are identified. That they may prove to have been the tools of older heads, and that forces, more or less sinister, may have encouraged them in their efforts to stir discontent over the Selective Draft act is the frankly expressed opinion of some of the Government officials concerned in the investigation of anti-conscription plots in New York City.

A man who talked with young Phillips yesterday afternoon, who is numbered among the latter's best friends, said that Phillips had told him that the "Collegiate Anti-Militarism League" had received an offer of "German money," but Phillips added that the league had refused to accept the money. He also admitted, according to that friend, that every member of the league had been asked to accept a free subscription to a pro-German weekly edited by George Sylvester Viereck, but that this offer also had been rejected. Miss Parker is said to have offered as an excuse for her predicament that she was "trying to carry out the principles advocated by William Jennings Bryan."

More Arrests Expected Here.

The arrests of Cattell, Phillips, and Miss Parker are the first in the round-up of selective draft agitators and plotters which is now being made in this part of the country by Government agents. The activities of various anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, so-called Internationalists, and others of similar beliefs are now the subject of investigation, and other arrests may follow at any time. Any spoken or written word uttered or written for the purpose of interfering with the purpose of the Selective Draft act will result in the prompt arrest of the person or persons responsible for them, it was said last night.

One of the organizations which is being carefully watched is the so-called No Conscription League, in the propaganda of which anarchists of the Goldman-Berkman type and certain I. W. W. agitators are prominent. Certain factions of malcontents who style them-

being Socialists are also the subject of inquiry.

It is understood that all of the various anti-selective draft organizations are working in sympathy, and the statement was made by a person in authority yesterday that there was now no doubt that there was concert in the activities of these persons throughout the country. For instance, it is known that members of the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League attended a recent mass meeting of the No Conscription League and scattered their own and No Conscription League literature through the crowd. At least two of the persons who spoke at the anarchistic meeting also addressed the Socialist conference held in this city this week to urge, among other things, a separate peace between the United States and Germany unless this country and its allies came to the same way of thinking as the Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee.

Arraignment of the Students.

Cattell, Phillips and Miss Parker were brought to the Federal Building by agents of the Department of Justice shortly before noon yesterday. They were immediately taken before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and arraigned on a complaint signed by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, which charged the conspiracy to interfere with carrying into effect the registration provisions of the Selective Draft act.

The complaint charged the prisoners with having knowingly and feloniously conspired to commit an offense against the United States, and that in order to carry the conspiracy into effect the defendants delivered on May 24 to a printer in New York a typewritten document entitled "Will you be drafted?" which document, when printed, was to have been circulated for the purpose of preventing the enforcement of the Selective Draft act.

The document, it was subsequently asserted, had been submitted by Cattell to Moses Spiegel, President of the Graphic Press, with instructions to print it in pamphlet form, in some manner, not disclosed by the Government, information was brought to the Department of Justice agents concerning the intended circulation of the document. The Department of Justice agents went to the printing office and seized the proofs of the pamphlet, which are now an exhibit in the case.

The proofs of the article begin with what is said to be a quotation from resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League on May 8 last, which said that "we will approve the action of any one who refuses to register for conscription." The meeting appointed Cattell, Phillips, and Miss Parker a committee to draw up in some sort of form the views of the league, and the document seized yesterday is said to be the result of their work.

The pamphlet first presents the arguments of its signers against conscription, among the various reasons being that the Government did not submit the proposal to a referendum of the people, and that the Selective Draft act, as signed by President Wilson, was abhorrent to democracy.

Would Resist Registration.

Near the end of the document occur the expressions which the Federal authorities have ruled as a direct violation of the law and an invitation to men who are required under the law to register to refuse to appear for registration. These are the expressions in question:

For those of us who are opposed to the draft and will refuse to be conscripted there remains only the question of how best to make our resistance felt. If we want to strike with the full strength of our numbers we must refuse to register for conscription—even if it means jail for us. There need be nothing negative about our refusal. Every man can present himself at his registration booth, give his name and address, (perhaps on a slip of paper) and announce that he is unalterably opposed to the draft and will refuse to register for it. (It will not do to register and add the information that one is a conscientious objector. It is likely that only the reasons for exemption now recognized by the law will be recorded, everything else being thrown out as extraneous matter. The public will never hear of your protest.)

It is only by resisting that we can drive home the force of the no-conscription movement. Only a small proportion of those who register will be conscripted. Of these many will be accused because of physical defects. Very few of us will get an opportunity to resist. Let us not wait until chance conscripts us before making our protest. It is beginning to appear that many a pacifist was born to slush unseen. This is perfectly satisfactory to the conscriptionists.

The conscription law provides that as soon as a man has registered he is subject to military law. When we resist registration we shall be resisting conscription. Why not attack this whole business of conscription when we can strike with our full strength?

We urge all conscientious objectors to resist registration—even to the extent of going to prison if necessary. If you are with us and intend to resist either registration or conscription, let us know your name and address.

League Has Many Branches.

Documents in the possession of the Federal authorities apparently indicate that the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League has branches in most of the leading universities and colleges of the East and Middle West. The documents name James W. Danahy of Columbia University as President, Robert W. Dunn of Yale as Treasurer, Devere Allen of Oberlin College, Ohio, as Secretary, Miss Parker as the Executive and Phillips as the Organizing Secretary of the organization. The members of the National Committee are given as Allen Addicks, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Elizabeth Biddle of Bryn Mawr, Hallowell Davis of Harvard, Charles Common of the College of the City of New York; A. Epstein, University of Pittsburgh; Eva Farrell, Elmira; Ida Glatt, Goucher; Theodore A. Greene, Union Theological Seminary; Henry N. Hallett, Cornell; Warren J. Haid, Hobart College; Clarina Hanks, Rochester; Marcia D. Hill, Mount Holyoke; Harry Janeway, Rutgers; A. E. Jensen, University of Nebraska; Chester Osler, Harvard; Miss Park, Barnard; L. C. Frost, Columbia; Elisabeth Funderson, Radcliffe; E. Rauschenbusch, Amherst; G. Robinson, Leland Stanford Junior University; C. H. Safely, University of Iowa; R. H. Shelton, Trinity; H. M. Smith, University of Kansas; W. B. Spofford, Berkeley Theological Seminary; Henry H. Strater, Princeton; B. Swaffield, Valparaiso College, Indiana; Edith Taylor, University of Nevada; Donald Timmerman, University of Minnesota; Margaret Wilson, Wellesley; Theresa Wolfson, Adelphi College; Edward N. Wright, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Zeuch, Clarke University, and P. J. Zurik, Syracuse University.

The papers containing the above names say that the league is "an organization springing directly from American college students."

Cattell, Phillips and Miss Parker did not furnish bail until late yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Hitchcock fixed the bail at $1,000 in each case, and late in the afternoon Professor W. H. L. Dana of Columbia University, who is a member of one of the committees appointed at the Socialist Conference on Peace Terms Wednesday, appeared and furnished cash bail for each of the prisoners. Professor Dana was indignant when a newspaperman tried to interview him, and said that he had no information to impart to the newspapers.

Mr. Phillips, the father of Charles F. Phillips, was said last night to be entirely out of sympathy with his son in the present case, and to have expressed himself forcibly along those lines. The father is said to be ardently in favor of the selective draft. Professor Cattell, father of young Cattell, lives at Garrison, N. Y., and could not be reached last night.

Professor Cattell is one of the best known psychologists in this country. He was educated at Lafayette College, Penn., and at the Universities of Paris, Goettingen, Leipsic, and Geneva. He was at one time an assistant instructor in the University of Leipsic, and subsequently a lecturer on psychology at Cambridge University, England. He is a former President of the New York Academy of Sciences, and also is a past President of the American Psychological Association. He is now the head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia.

Dr. Cattell attained some publicity last Fall by his letter to the Columbia Faculty Club advocating the use of Dr. Butler's home for a new Faculty clubhouse.

Edwin A. Parker, fatner of Miss Parker, made very plain last night that he considered his daughter a victim of older persons, among them Columbia professors, who, he said, had filled her head with false doctrines.

"I believe," said Mr. Phillips, at his home in Asbury Park, "that my daughter is the tool of some sort of group in Columbia University, among them some of the professors in that institution. Those professors and others of their kind are the real instigators of all this trouble. My daughter is only a little more than 19 years of age, and is really not responsible in this matter. She has simply been victimized by this group of unscrupulous men to whom I have referred."

Miss Parker is a member of this year's senior class at Barnard, and is to be graduated next week. Miss Parker is employed by the New York Telephone Company, and was arrested at the main offices of the company, at 195 Broadway. Cattell was arrested at the university and Phillips at his home, on West End Avenue. Miss Parker, it was said at the Federal Building, is a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A. Bertram Samuels of 120 Broadway is counsel for Phillips and Miss Parker, while Winter Russell, who is prominent in Socialist circles, represents Cattell. Russell was said to have been one of the delegates to the Socialist Peace Terms Conference.

"I am pro-Ally and in favor of the draft law," said Mr. Samuels, "but I shall do all in my power to get these young people out of the mess they are in."

The case was set for a hearing at 11:30 o'clock this morning, but it was said last night that all the accused would waive examination, which automatically does away with the hearing. The case may go to the Grand Jury for investigation the first thing next week.

Columbia University will take no official action against the three students who were arrested. President Nicholas Murray Butler would take no notice of the matter, one way or another, it was said yesterday.

Miss Parker was one of the editors of Challenge, the radical magazine that startled Columbia with attacks upon the university and the faculty, and which advocated birth control. Despite the efforts of Miss Parker and several other Barnard girls, however, the magazine failed, lacking student approval.

ARRESTS MADE IN TOPEKA.

Four Participants in Anti-Conscription Meeting Are Held.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—Dr. Eva Harding, former candidate for Congress, and Ike Gilberg, both of this city, were arrested this afternoon by Federal officers. Both were present at an anti-conscription meeting here last Sunday. Both were charged with conspiracy to defeat the draft.

Fred Felten, a garage keeper, and Ernest Newman, a carpenter, later were arrested on the same charge. Felten acted as Secretary at the meeting on Sunday, and Newman introduced the speakers.

Professor George W. Kleihege, Socialist candidate for Governor of Kansas in 1914, was arrested in Lawrence tonight on a warrant charging him with conspiracy in connection with agitation against the selective draft law. Professor Kleihege will be brought to this city.

BOSTON, May 31.—United States District Attorney George W. Anderson and Marshal John J. Mitchell today notified the police of every city and town in Massachusetts to arrest immediately all persons found printing or circulating anti-draft literature and to turn them over to the Federal authorities for prosecution.

Police officials were advised that if the anti-draft movement should become serious and widespread, National Guard forces would assist in enforcing the law.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 31.—C. C. Nelson, who was arrested last night charged with distributing anti-conscription literature, told the authorities today that his home was in Rockford, Ill., and he had come to Charleston from Cincinnati. He denied having any connection with the anti-conscription propaganda, but was held in $2,000 bail by a United States Commissioner for a hearing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—Charged with disorderly conduct in making a speech against conscription, Andrew Anderson was fined $25 and costs and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment here today by Judge Beebe.

UPHOLDS THE DRAFT LAW.

Injunction Proceedings Dismissed—Petitioners Later Taken as Plotters.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—Judge Daniel Bird in the Circuit Court today denied an application for an injunction to prevent State, County, and city officials from enforcing the draft registration on next Tuesday. Judge Bird held that the draft law was valid and that his court had no jurisdiction to prevent it being carried out.

From the bench he recommended that Thomas Sullivan and Raymond I. Moore, the petitioners, both of whom are eligible for registration, seek out the first enlistment place without attempting to evade the registration law.

Judge Bird, in his decision, referred to the selective draft army law as the "most equitable and efficient" this country has ever had. He also ruled that, in time of war, State, county, and city officials could be used by Congress to further any war measures.

Very soon after Judge Bird's decision had been handed down, information against fifty persons alleged to have been connected with anti-conscription plots was filed in the Federal Court by Federal officials. Five persons were arrested at once. Two of them were Raymond I. Moore and Thomas Sullivan, both of whom had sought unsuccessfully to obtain an injunction.

Of the additional three held as prisoners one was Moore's wife. She was formerly Miss Leonora Warneson, the public school teacher who came into conflict with school board authorities here recently after she had written anti-enlistment mottoes on the blackboard of her schoolroom. The other two were Elea Luboshey, a photographer, and H. D. Kleinschmidt of Corder, Mo. They were arraigned before the Federal Commissioner and held in default of bonds of $5,000 each.

BRITISH MAKE DRIVE FOR RECRUITS HERE

Hope to Enlist at Least 20,000 of the 500,000 Englishmen in This Country.

The British Recruiting Mission will open offices in the Stewart Building, Broadway and Chambers Street, within a few days, to raise a volunteer force from the 500,000 and more English and Canadians of military age in the United States. The quarters will adjoin the United States Army recruiting headquarters for the eastern district. The name of the mission was painted upon the three doors of the suite of offices yesterday.

Brigadier General W. A. White of the British Army is head of the commission and is assisted by Captain P. F. Sise of the 148th Battalion Canadian Infantry. They have with them a large corps and expect to spend the Summer in their work here. Prior to the beginning of the actual work of recruiting the members of the mission, who are stopping at the Hotel Vanderbilt, will make a public announcement of their aims.

While the raising of the force is an uncertain thing so far as the success expected, members of the mission feel that if in the next six months they can raise in this country a force of 20,000 they will have justified the effort.

ASK PARTY WORKERS TO AID.

National Chairmen Urge Them to Assist in Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Vance C. McCormick, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and William R. Willcox, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, today united in an appeal to the party committeemen throughout the country to do everything possible to help in the work of registration day. They do this because such committeemen are experienced in the work of registration and canvassing. In a signed statement issued today, Chairman Willcox and Chairman McCormick said:

"By the terms of the Selective Draft act, the President has designated June 5 as registration day for the purpose of enrolling those citizens who are of military age and condition. An eligible list of men within certain ages available for service is to be established by this registration, from which it is subsequently proposed to select those who are to bear arms for the United States in the present struggle, and those whose proper sphere of duty is along other lines no less useful lines. It is of great national importance that this registration should be as complete as possible, in order that the Government may be enabled to make proper selection.

"The Congressional enactment under which this registration is conducted was supported by members of both houses of Congress affiliated with both of the great political parties. Party lines were not drawn during the consideration of this great measure. Men of both parties supported it, and both parties should now co-operate to aid the Government in the successful administration of the law. Men of both parties can be of great service in making the coming registration a complete success. Accordingly, we, as Chairmen of the National Committees of our respective parties, have addressed a communication to officers of state political organizations throughout the country, asking them to put into operation the party machinery in their respective districts for the purpose of aiding registration officers in securing a complete enrollment of the citizens affected.

"We have submitted this suggestion to our political organizations in every State, because we believe that these organizations are splendidly equipped for effective work in this direction. The activities of political organizations are usually directed along similar lines, that is to say, work connected with the canvass of citizens in cities, towns, and communities, and their registration and enrollment. The systematic effort of individual members of political committees in their various districts, would aid us to have the various committees to exert themselves to this end.

"We sincerely hope that all members of our organizations, and party workers generally, will join with other citizens in this movement to insure the enrollment of every citizen, who comes within the provisions of this law and is subject to enrollment. We believe that every officer and every member of our organizations will count it a great privilege to serve the nation in this behalf, and we count upon the patriotic co-operation and assistance of our committeemen in this important work.

"VANCE C. McCORMICK,
"Chairman Democratic National Committee.
"WILLIAM R. WILLCOX,
"Chairman Republican National Committee."

SPURT IN RECRUITING; NEW YORK STILL LEADS

2,801 Men Enlisted in the Army Tuesday and Wednesday—This State Furnished 303.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—New York is again in the lead in daily recruiting for the regular army, having furnished 303 recruits of the total obtained Tuesday and Wednesday. Illinois was second with 293, and Pennsylvania third with 230. A total of 2,801 recruits was obtained during the two days, bringing the total since April 1 to 90,319. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'd May 29 and 30	Total since Apr. 1		Obt'd May 29 and 30	Total since Apr. 1
Alabama	44	1,028	Nebraska	43	1,670
Arizona	2	182	*Nevada	4	457
Arkansas	22	610	N. Hamp.	3	229
California	53	2,934	N. Jersey	86	2,526
Colorado	12	897	N. Mexico	4	148
Connecticut	42	708	New York	303	7,659
Delaware	0	45	N. Carolina	18	770
Dist. of C.	0	201	N. Dakota	3	298
Florida	30	704	Ohio	204	3,407
Georgia	87	2,468	Oklahoma	33	1,267
Idaho	16	613	*Oregon	28	1,809
Illinois	293	9,205	Pennsyl'a	230	9,944
*Indiana	101	5,747	R. Island	9	901
Iowa	73	2,718	S. Carolina	36	589
Kansas	60	2,313	S. Dakota	23	562
Kentucky	32	1,741	Tennessee	58	1,232
Louisiana	98	1,741	Texas	93	3,585
Maine	3	382	*Utah	24	985
Maryland	2	187	Vermont	6	61
Mass'setts	122	3,206	Virginia	20	827
Michigan	122	4,620	Washingt'n	52	1,053
Minnesota	54	1,897	W. Virginia	13	931
Mississippi	19	671	Wisconsin	34	1,074
Missouri	181	4,250	Wyoming	11	288
Montana	57	464			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained for May 29 and 30, 2,801.
Total obtained since April 1, 90,319.

EXCHANGES TO CLOSE JUNE 5

Will Give Their Employes Full Opportunity to Register.

The principal exchanges of the city voted yesterday to close their doors on Registration Day, June 5, in order that their employes who are eligible to conscription may have full opportunity to file their names. The Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and the Consolidated Stock Exchange decided upon this action immediately after the close of business and it is expected that the Coffee Exchange will vote on the matter today.

A Governor of the Stock Exchange said that the pledge made to support the Government in every way possible in its war measures was the direct cause of the decision to declare a recess on June 5. The action taken in this city came soon after dispatches from Chicago said the Board of Trade would be closed, and it is expected that exchanges in many other cities will put up their shutters also.

The price of Stock Exchange memberships declined rather sharply yesterday in two transactions at $53,000 each. The price paid by the buyer at the last preceding sale was $61,000. The membership of Arthur Whitney was posted for transfer to James H. Goss and Francis A. Connolly's seat went to Lyman D. Smith.

WHERE BOARDS MEET TO EXPLAIN DRAFT

Public Schools Selected in Most Cases as Information Centres Opening Today.

NEW RULE FOR TRAVELERS

Washington Decides They Must Register Before Departure—Information Boards Arrange Sessions.

The Central Board of Control, which is in charge of the selective draft registration in New York City, yesterday appointed boards of three members each for each of the sixty-three New York City Assembly Districts. These boards will have headquarters in the various districts for the purpose of supervising all arrangements for the registration. They will also act as boards of information for the benefit of those men, in each district, who are required by law to register on next Tuesday. In every instance except two the headquarters announced is a public school building. The boards will meet today, tomorrow, and Monday from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening, and will be in session all day on Tuesday.

The meeting places of the boards as made public last night by Chairman Boyle of the Central Board, are as follows:

Borough of Manhattan.

A.D.	Situation.	School.
1.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts.	38
2.	Henry St., bet. Catherine and Oliver.	1
3.	Elizabeth St., bet. Spring and Prince.	21
4.	Cor. Broome and Sheriff Sts.	94
5.	20 Horatio St.	124
6.	E. 4th St., bet. Avenues C and D.	15
7.	413 W. 28th St.	33
8.	Cor. Grand and Ludlow Sts.	137
9.	W. 35th St., bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	92
10.	E. 4th St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.	25
11.	W. 47th St., bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	17
12.	E. 16th St., bet. 1st Av. and AvenueA.	104
13.	462 W. 58th St.	141
14.	E. 32d St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.	116
15.	Amsterdam Av. and W. 77th St.	87
16.	209 E. 46th St.	73
17.	101st St., east of Amsterdam Av.	179
18.	E. 66th St., east of 1st Av.	183
19.	W. 106th St., bet. B'way and Amst.	165
20.	E. 79th St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.	53
21.	E. 133d St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs.	119
22.	1st Av., E. 85th and 86th Sts.	77
23.	Audubon Av., 168th and 169th Sts.	169
24.	E. 99th St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.	109
25.	66 W. 13th St.	Julia Richmond H. S.
26.	Lexington Av., E. 105th and 106th Sts.	72
27.	120 W. 46th St.	67
28.	E. 130th St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.	83
29.	Cor. Lexington Av. and E. 68th St.	158
30.	E. 125th St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.	30
31.	W. 117th St., bet. 5th and Lenox Ave.	184

Borough of Brooklyn.

A.D.	Situation.	School.
1.	Joralemon and Court Sts.	Borough Hall
2.	Navy and Concord Sts.	14
3.	Nelson and Hicks St.	27
4.	Heyward St., near Myrtle Av.	67
5.	Patchen Av., Macon & McDonough Sts.	70
6.	Kosciusko St., near Sumner Av.	79
7.	4th Av. and 20th St.	60
8.	Hoyt and President Sts.	32
9.	6th Av., Bay 41st and 72d Sts.	94
10.	Sterling Pl. and Vanderbilt Av.	111
11.	Lafayette, near Classon Av.	45
12.	7th Av., 4th and 5th Sts.	Manual T. H.S.
13.	Manhattan and Metropolitan Avs.	132
14.	North 7th St., near Bedford Av.	38
15.	Norman Av., Eckford & Oakland Sts.	34
16.	18th Av. and 60th St.	48
17.	Marcy and Putnam Avs. and Madison St.	Boys. H. S.
18.	Rogers Av. and Robinson St.	92
19.	Troutman St., near Central Av.	83
20.	Evergreen Av., Ralph and Greve Sts.	75
21.	Leonard, McKibbin, and Boerum Sts.	141
22.	Fulton St., cor. New Jersey Av.	61
23.	Blake and Hopkinson Avs. and Bristol St.	175

Borough of the Bronx.

30.	Brown Place and E. 135th St.	42
31.	Longwood Av. and Kelly St.	39
32.	3d Av. and E. 157th St.	38
34.	E. 173d St. and Fulton Av.	4
35.	Tremont and Anthony Avs.	28

Borough of Queens.

1.	Academy St., L. I. City	Bryant H. S.
2.	Chicago Av., Newtown	Newtown H. S.
3.	Sherman St., Steinfeldt's	Public School 88
4.	Hillside Av., Jamaica	Jamaica H. S.

Borough of Richmond.

1.	Richmond, New Brighton	Borough Hall

The Board of Elections yesterday received from Washington a new ruling on the regulations governing the registration of traveling men who will be out of town on June 5.

Those who have already started on journeys will register by mail, as already announced, but those who plan to leave the city between now and June 5 are to register before their departure. This rule applies to all towns and counties in the country. In New York the City Clerk is the designated official for the registration of residents leaving before June 5.

DRAFT SHIRKERS BARRED IN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

and have your registration card filled out and certified. Then put the card, together with a self-addressed stamped envelope, (for your registration certificate,) in an envelope addressed to: The Registrar, —— Precinct, care of Sheriff, —— County, —— State.

If your permanent home is in a city of 30,000 population or over, send the card in care of the Mayor. If you do not know the number or name of your home precinct, address the card as above and write also on the envelope which you have so addressed: "Registration card of ——; street and number, ——; Post Office or R. F. D., ——."

Then leave the card to be mailed by the official who certified to your card or mail it in his presence. Procure from him a signed statement to the effect that he has personally witnessed the proper filling, authentication, and mailing of your card. Mail this statement to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

(b) After registration, June 5, 1917, mail your registration certificate to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. This will be returned to you.

In either case inclose a short statement to the effect that you desire to leave the United States, and that you fully understand and accept the conditions stated in Paragraph 2 of this bulletin. In addition give your Post Office address as it will be after your departure from the United States. Write clearly your name and address to which you desire to have the decision of the War Department sent in your case.

Upon receipt of the papers mentioned in Paragraph 3, the War Department will consider the case and will notify the applicant as to what action has been taken.

Captain Henry L. Watson in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder is in charge of passport permits.

Seize Shirker at Sea.

LOS ANGELES, May 31.—Frederick W. Fay of San Francisco was taken from the Pacific Mail liner San Juan fifty miles off the California coast today by Federal authorities in connection with the enforcement of the selective draft. United States officials say Fay was on his way to Mexico to avoid army service. Fay was taken aboard a United States coast cutter. He formerly lived in Germany.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31.—Sheriffs along the Florida coast today maintained close watch for shirkers who might attempt to leave the State for foreign shores by launch or steamer to escape registration. Under instructions from Governor Catts, who says he has information that not a few draft subjects have already gone to Cuba, the Sheriffs will from now until next Tuesday detain any person within the age limit who is suspected of trying to escape.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—No American citizen of eligible military age will be permitted to leave this country either with or without passports until after the completion of registration June 5.

This is the substance of an order received here from Washington late this afternoon and which will go into effect at 12 o'clock tonight. Immigration officers on this side will stop and question each man desiring to cross to Windsor, and if he comes within the requirements of the military act he will be obliged to remain on the Michigan side of the line.

Watch Canada Border.

Special to The New York Times.

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., May 31.—There has been no noticeable exodus of men of military age from the United States into Canada since the passage of the Conscription act, according to immigration officials here. Nevertheless precautions have been taken to prevent any shirkers from seeking refuge in Canada. Canadian and United States Immigration officers have been co-operating for some time. No men of military age are allowed beyond the border without the permission of Immigration Inspectors of both countries.

Usually men must show birth certificates or other identification papers and their reasons for entering the country must be stated.

HOUSE DEFEATS CENSORSHIP BY 40

Continued from Page 1.

committee for the bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Graham hotly retorted that he voted "present" when accused of presenting to the Conference Committee suggestions for a compromise censorship clause. Mr. Graham said he had made such suggestions for others and merely in the hope of harmony on some mild legislation. He had never agreed, he said, to support anything approaching the drastic provisions of the Conference Committee report.

"No man in this House," said Representative Graham, "will go further in upholding, without regard to politics or to any other consideration, the hands of the President of the United States in prosecuting this war. Having voted for his proclamation, having voted for the selective draft, I pledged myself to do all that may be done by a man or a member of Congress to promote the President's work in bringing this war to a successful issue. But I want to say to you, my friends, that this section is not calculated to help, influence, or bring about that result.

"This section is a pernicious section, and does not accomplish what I think, perhaps, the members of the Conference Committee hoped to accomplish by its adoption. One gentleman said a moment ago, 'Why, I am told that other parts of this bill would enable you to punish anybody that published information that was useful to the enemy.' Then he said, 'If that is so, why not pass Section 4 also, for it can do no harm?'

"Therein lies the vice of his reasoning, and when he reflects he will understand that is so, and I am sure he will vote, for he is an honest man, to strike out this section. There are other sections of this bill, the first and the second, under which the obtaining of any matter connected with the national defense is made a crime, and in the second section there is provision that the publication of any information with reference to the national defense is made a crime for which the man who willfully and intentionally and with the purpose of aiding the enemy, which is to be found by the jury, publishes it shall be punished under the severe penalties that are prescribed in these sections.

"No man can sit down and sanely and fairly read these two sections without arriving at the conclusion that there is ample power for the punishment of any villainous newspaper that will attempt to publish anything for the benefit, and the hope of harmony of

HARD GERMAN BLOWS WIN LITTLE GROUND

French Positions in the Champagne Are Carried at Night, but Lost When Day Comes.

GUN DUELS ARE FURIOUS

Mines Blow Up French Posts Near Berry-au-Bac—Lull Continues on British Front.

LONDON, May 31.—Severe artillery duels at many points along the Franco-German lines and isolated, but furious, attacks by the Germans upon Pétain's forces were the only features of the day's fighting on the Western front.

With the exception of two fruitless assaults by the Germans northwest of Verdun their efforts were confined to the Aisne and Champagne sectors. During the night, after heavy bombardments in which poison gas shells were used, the Germans in force assailed the French position at the Teton, the Casque and Mont Haut in the Champagne. Northeast of Mont Haut they succeeded in crossing some advanced positions; elsewhere they were driven back, often after bayonet combats.

Today the French counterattacked at Mont Haut and recovered the lost ground.

Near Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac, today the Germans blew up some French trench elements and took possession of them.

Fighting on the Anglo-German front today was confined to lively gunfire and raiding.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

There was pronounced activity by the artillery south of St. Quentin and the Chemin des Dames, north of Jouy, near Cerny, and in the vicinity of Hurtebise, where a number of patrol encounters also occurred.

In the Champagne the enemy made sharp attacks at several points on our front during the night, following violent bombardment, in which poisonous gas shells and shells from large calibre guns were discharged. Northwest of Auberive and at Mont Blond all the German efforts were checked by our fire. The enemy attacked with particular strength our positions at the Teton, the Casque, and Mount Haut. We repulsed four different attacks after a struggle of extreme severity. The fighting began at about 2 o'clock and was continued until daybreak. Broken up by our fire or repulsed by the bayonet, the attacking troops each time were hurled back in disorder to the trenches whence they came, after having suffered heavy losses. Only at one point on the front attacked, northeast of Mont Haut, did enemy troops gain a footing in some advanced positions. We took a number of prisoners, of whom two are officers.

Counterattack Recovers Ground.

The statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

Quite spirited artillery actions occurred in the regions of Vauxaillon, Laffaux, and northwest of Rheims.

In the region of Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac, the enemy, after having exploded several mines, occupied some trench elements which had been shattered by explosions.

In Champagne a vigorous counter-attack drove back the enemy from points where he had gained a footing in the previous night northeast of Mont Haut, our line being completely re-established.

Yesterday five German airplanes were brought down by our pilots. According to late information, other enemy machines previously reported as having been damaged were in reality destroyed.

The day report of the British War Office says:

A hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire southeast of Armentieres. We secured a few prisoners.

The night report reads:

Beyond mutual artillery activity at different points along our front, nothing of special interest occurred during the day.

Two German airplanes were driven down out of control yesterday. One of our machines is missing.

Report the British Repulsed.

BERLIN, May 31, (via London.)—The repulse of several British attacks on the Arras front is reported in today's official announcement, which reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Spirited artillery fighting continues in the Ypres and Wytschaete bends. Directly south of the Scarpe several British companies, which made a surprise advance on our trenches, were repulsed, with heavy loss.

An increase of fire of short duration was followed by British attacks between Monchy and Guemappe. In a stubborn hand-to-hand struggle West Prussian regiments drove back the enemy, who advanced to the attack several times.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin des Dames Ridge and in the Western Champagne the artillery duel again developed great intensity.

On the southern bank of the Aisne, after extensive mining operations, West Rhennish troops stormed several French trenches and brought back forty prisoners and some machine guns. Detachments of Upper Rhenish regiments conducted a reconnoitring enterprise east of Auberive, as a result of which fifty prisoners fell into our hands. During the night lively artillery engagements developed on the west band of the Meuse.

BRITISH LOSSES IN MAY TOTAL 112,233 MEN

Second Month of Arras Battle Shows Casualties Nearly Equal to Those of Second Somme Month.

LONDON, May 31.—British casualties as published in May show a total of 5,902 officers and 106,331 men.

The British offensive on the Arras front, involving some of the severest fighting of the war, has naturally resulted in a large increase in casualties as compared with the inactive Winter season. Casualties for the last few months have not been received, but in February the total reported was only 1,248 officers and 17,185 men.

The assertion of the British that their losses were 60 per cent. smaller than in the battle of the Somme, notwithstanding the fact that larger forces were engaged, is not borne out by the May figures, but in the absence of a casualties report for April, in which month the offensive was begun, the showing is not conclusive.

The casualties recorded in the first three months of the Somme drive were 307,169 officers and men. In August, 1916, the second month of the Somme battle, the casualties were 127,945, as compared with 112,233 for May, the second month of the Arras battle.

JAILED FOR PACIFIST SONG.

Austrian Imprisoned for Reprinting Our "I Didn't Raise My Boy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 31.—The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung comments on the fact that the well-known song of American mothers against war, which it styles "I have not brought up my son to be a soldier," was published in several Austrian papers with a translation, and no objection was made.

A petty official, however, had a few copies made and distributed among his women friends, and when the authorities learned this the official was condemned to five years of hard labor.

The case has been the subject of much discussion, and the Socialists brought it to the attention of the Minister of Justice and the War Minister, but without result. Meanwhile the official is in prison, although no objections were made when the Neue Freie Presse published the poem.

GERMANY CELEBRATES SKAGERRAK 'VICTORY'

Cities Hold Festivals — Admiral Kalau vom Hofe Tells Anew the Story of Sea Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31, (via London.)—Germany is celebrating today the anniversary of the battle of Skaggerak as the "first great naval victory" over the British fleet. Many large cities and towns are holding concerts, picnics, &c. The University of Marburg conferred on Admiral Scheer the degree of Ph. D.

All newspapers devote columns to recapitulations of the events on the coast of Jutland May 31 and June 1, 1916, when the British fleets faced the German Navy.

Admiral Kalau vom Hofe states in the Vossische Zeitung that up to the battle of Skagerrak the German fleet had tried its best to lure the British fleet out, and if it did not succeed it had at least the satisfaction of having compelled the British to abandon all plans of attack and landing on the German coast, and prevented the British Government from forcing Holland and the Scandinavian countries into an alliance with the Entente against Germany. In his article he says in part:

"The battle came about by mere chance and was not planned beforehand. Without having any certain knowledge of the presence of the German high sea fleet the British fleet cruised far north between Scotland and Norway. The German Navy got wind of this fact and its reconnoitring cruisers rushed northward until they sighted the foe off the south coast of Norway. Vice Admiral Hipper immediately engaged the enemy, who were far superior in number. Admiral Scheer hurried with all possible speed to the scene, determined to make the most of this chance meeting.

"The fog bank that shrouded the entrance to Skagerrak was to play an important rôle. Hidden by this fog, the English main fleet reached the scene, and at 7:30 P. M. was east of the German fleet and unobserved by the fighting German cruisers. Despite this advantageous position, Admiral Jellicoe was unable to judge from the gunfire of the German ships their formation and number, so lost valuable time instead of at once attacking the German fleet, unconscious of danger. Not until 8:20 did his battleships succeed in opening fire on the German high sea fleet.

"When the line of British battleships became dimly visible on the horizon at some 10,000 meters (seven and one-half miles) distance, the German Admiral at once realized the seriousness of the situation. With indomitable courage the German torpedo fleets threw themselves upon the English giants, who received them with a deadly fire of all calibres. It was almost impossible to make out the waterlines of the British ships, which had slipped back into the fog bank, and the gunners had only the flashes of the British guns as guides.

"The battle between the two main fleets lasted over and hour and the careful drill of German gunners was rewarded splendidly. The German ships obeyed in this hell of fire like a parade in the streets of Potsdam.

"The British ships could not keep in contact under the repeated German onslaughts and were compelled to cease fire. Even before nightfall they had disappeared in the fog bank. During the night the German fleet proceeded at moderate speed toward Horns Riff. In the dark the long line of German ships was repeatedly attacked by the British cruisers and destroyers, but at sunrise not a single British ship was visible."

The Admiral concludes his account by saying that Scheer had expected the British fleet to renew the battle next day in the clear weather. He winds up:

"Conscious of his victory, Admiral Scheer conducted his fleet quickly to Heligoland. By his energetic onslaught he had saved the German fleet from the deadly embrace of a superior foe and had punished the latter so severely that he had lost all desire to continue the fighting."

RUSSIA REPRESSES VODKA OUTBREAKS

Severe Punishment Provided for All Persons Found Intoxicated in Public.

PETROGRAD, May 31.—The Provisional Government, on the proposal of the Finnish Senate, has proclaimed the complete or partial remission of sentences pronounced on all Finnish citizens for crimes or offenses committed prior to March 20, 1917.

The Government has also decreed repressive measures against the abuse of alcohol. Persons getting drunk or drinking to excess in public places are liable to eighteen months' imprisonment. Persons while drunk committing robberies, acts of violence or other offenses will be liable to penal servitude for six or eight years.

The Government today approved unanimously the proposal of temporary Finance Minister Teretschenko to raise 2,000,000,000 rubles and take steps for securing for the Treasury "the supply of paper money which already has become indispensable," the officials news agency announces.

ACCUSES EX-WAR MINISTER.

Soukhomlinoff and Wife Charged with Treason to Russia.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 1, (via London.)—Minister of Justice Pereveizeff has presented the Provisional Government with a report on the charges against General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War.

These accuse General Soukhomlinoff of neglecting while War Minister to stimulate the production of ammunition, with the result that the army was short of it. It is also charged that he communicated military information to German and Austrian spies in the years 1911 and 1912 and similar information to two civilians.

The indictment alleges that General Soukhomlinoff's wife aided and abetted him.

PEOPLE DEMAND PLEKHANOFF.

Cabling yesterday from Petrograd, the correspondent there of the Jewish Daily Forward said:

"Big mass meetings at Pskov and Oranienbaum demand that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates put Plekhanoff on the Executive Committee of the council. As is already known, Plekhanoff was rejected as a member of the committee by a close vote for his pro-war and pro-Ally attitude, and was compelled to limit his activities to the editorship of the newspaper of the Socialist minority, the Unity.

FOOD PRICES CAUSE UNREST IN ENGLAND

Failure of the Control Machinery Largely Responsible for Growing Labor Troubles.

PLAIN TALK TO THE KING

William Thorne, Labor Member of Parliament, Tells Monarch Facts About Food Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—William Thorne, the Labor member of Parliament, who had an interview with King George the other day, told the monarch what Thorne himself described as "some solid, homely truths." Thorne intimated that the King liked his plain speaking and showed familiarity with the questions they discussed—labor unrest and high food prices.

Censorship regulations, which have since been roundly denounced in the press of all shades of opinion, prevented free discussion of the causes of the recent engineering strike, and thereby, in the general view, helped to create a much more serious situation than would have been caused had the strikers' grievances been publicly ventilated. Although the engineering strike was settled by eleventh-hour intervention on the part of Lloyd George, labor unrest still continues, and is closely connected with the continuously increasing prices of food and notorious profiteering, which no adequate steps have yet been taken to check.

When Lord Devonport accepted the Food Controllership he did so with reluctance, after others, including Lord Milner, had refused the post, which was wittily described as "a hanging job" for the holder. Ill-health increased Lord Devonport's difficulties, and sympathy has been expressed with him over the attacks to which he has been subjected, one critic, for instance, asking what but failure could be expected from a "sublimated grocer." The hard fact, however, remains that the British food problems have been complicated, if anything, by the methods by which they have been tackled. The fault is not laid altogether with the Controllership Department. The public's view of the situation was obscured by an injudicious campaign for the immediate introduction of a system of rationing, rational enough in itself, relegated the official appeals for voluntary restrictions to the background.

Must Cut Profits.

Three aspects of the problem which are now receiving chief attention here, and which American reports of Mr. Hoover's plans seem to indicate he has well in view, are a better system of distribution and less profiteering, with a consequent reduction in prices, and due enforcement of the Controller's edicts. At present the last are scarcely enforced at all, and breaches of the law are widespread and habitual. Sales at prices above the legal maximum are almost iniquitous, and some people have made fortunes out of them. Profiteering in various forms flourishes. There is no adequate means of detection and little or no check on hoarding. Oats, for instance, of the 1915 harvest are still being hoarded in certain parts of the country. The numerous department Controllers and committees which have to do with food are insufficiently coordinated. Thoughtless things have been done for their picturesque effect, such as plowing up the poor soil in Richmond Park. There is plenty of better soil in the country waiting to be cultivated. The producing problem is one not of land but of labor. Recently it was announced that the Government had taken over control of one flour mills. This control remains merely theoretical—the mills are neither inspected nor rationed, nor is the percentage of mixtures enforced. The Food Controller's effective intervention is still limited to the price of imported wheat. When Mr. Hoover fed the Belgians he went much further—the millers, bakers, every intermediary, worked for him for a commission and no more, and he provided a cheaper loaf than is obtainable in England, although his wheat was bought in the same markets.

Easy to Control Mills.

The number of mills which grind for bread in this country is only about 750, and there are no serious obstacles to controlling the millers and wholesalers. They ought to have their profits fixed just as the importers have, and then the baker's price to the public could be fixed. Also, at present the retail baker gets very little profit, and the Government itself is about one penny out of pocket on every two-pound loaf by what is virtually a subsidy on freight and other charges. Yet the six pence or six and a half pence which the loaf costs permits a very considerable profit, nearly the whole of which is scooped up by the middlemen.

Although there is an abundance of meat in the country prices range about double what they were before the war. In several instances the maximum prices fixed by the Food Controller have been higher than the ruling market prices, with the result that prices have been forced up, and experience shows that maximum prices have a remarkable tendency to become minimum prices.

Tobacco, though outside the food controllership, affords a striking example of how the official regulation of price works to the disadvantage of consumers and the advantage of the profiteerer. The Government fixed the price by the pound. The tobacco trade generally augmented its charge to the consumer out of all proportion to the official increase.

The new Food Controller has a gigantic task before him. Public discontent is reaching a high level. The co-operative congress at Swansea yesterday passed a resolution condemning as unsatisfactory the method of food control, which has resulted in high prices and consequent profiteering, and several speakers charged that the poor were suffering while the rich were untouched.

Discontent is not only running high, but is widespread, and, as already mentioned, no small part of the labor unrest can be traced to the food questions. One suggestion which is significant is that labor should be represented in the food controllership.

REGULATES MEAT PRICES.

Profits of Retailers Limited Under Order of British Food Director.

LONDON, May 31.—Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, has issued an elaborate order regulating the sale and prices of meat, including live animals. The order prohibits speculative resales, eliminates jobbing transactions, and stipulates what profits shall be permitted to retailers above the cost of the carcasses.

In an address in London today Rowland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that under a plan devised by the Government, the success of which he believed to be assured, Great Britain would grow sufficient wheat in 1918 for all the needs of the population, with a liberal supply left over for livestock. Mr. Prothero said this depended upon the solution of agricultural problems facing the country, but if these were disposed of, "even if we started with nothing in hand and not a grain of corn brought into this country, we would still be able, at the normal rate, to get the nine million loaves daily which, roughly, are what we require."

The speaker said he did not believe this year's harvest would produce the required quantity, but he felt that if the country economized in the use of breadstuffs Germany could not starve England even if her submarines triumphed over the allied fleets and not a grain of cereals came into the country. The Germans might inflict some measure of discomfort and livestock might have to be put on short rations, but if economy were practiced the new harvest, plus the amount of grain the Government calculated would be on hand in September, would be sufficient.

THORNE FOR FOOD BOARD.

Labor Member May Have a Place—Lee May Be Controller.

LONDON, May 31.—There is much speculation who will be appointed Food Controller in place of Lord Devonport if he retires, as it is generally expected he will do on account of ill-health. The latest unofficial slate gives the Controllership to Major Sir Arthur Lee, Director of General Food Production.

Another report is that William Thorne, a labor member of the House of Commons, will be parliamentary secretary for the Food Ministry, replacing Charles Bathurst, who will take the place now held by Sir Arthur Lee. If Mr. Thorne were attached to the Food Ministry it would give the laboring classes representation in this department, which they have been asking for.

WILSON ANSWERS RUSSIA.

Outlines Our War Aims and Deals With "No Annexation" Slogan.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson has sent a document to the Russian Government outlining the war aims of the United States and, it is understood, dealing with the position of "no annexations, no indemnities" set out by Russian officials.

It is not to be published until Ambassador Francis at Petrograd has had opportunity to present it to the Russian Government and then it will be given out in Washington. The terms of the communication meanwhile are regarded as highly confidential.

AUSTRIAN RULER TALKS ON PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

erations to come be firmly consolidated internally and externally.

"Today, however, I declare I shall always be the just, affectionate and conscientious ruler of my dear peoples in the sense of the constitutional idea which we have taken over as a heritage from our forefathers and in the spirit of that true democracy which, during the storms of a world war, has wonderfully stood the ordeal of fire in the achievements of the entire people at home and at the front.

"We are still in the midst of the mightiest war of all times. Let me, from your midst, with thankful heart offer my imperial greeting to all the heroes who for nearly three years on our far-flung fronts have loyally discharged the heavy duty, and on whose iron resistance between the Alps and the Adriatic the renewed desperate enemy attack even now is breaking to pieces.

"Our group of powers did not seek the sanguinary trial of strength of this world war. Aye, more than that, it has, from the moment when, thanks to the imperishable achievements of the allied armies and fleets, the honor and existence of our States no longer appear seriously threatened, openly and without ambiguity made known its readiness for peace, guided by the firm conviction that the true formula of peace can only be found in the mutual recognition that the positions have been gloriously defended.

"The future life of the peoples should, in our view, remain free from animosity and thirst for revenge, and for generations there should be no need to employ what may be called the last resource of the State. But this high aim of humanity can only be attainable by such a conclusion to the war as will correspond to that peace formula.

Hopes for Peace With Russia.

"The great neighboring people to the east, to whom old friendship united us, is gradually becoming conscious of its true aims and tasks, and it lately appears to approach this point of view and seek from an obscure impulse a direction of policy which will save the treasure of the future before they have been devoured by a senseless war policy. We hope that in the interest of humanity this process of internal reformation will manifest itself externally in a strong development of will, and that such enlightenment of the public mind will also extend to the other enemy countries.

"While our group of powers is fighting with irresistible forces for honor and existence, it is and remains toward everyone who honestly abandons the intention to threaten us, readily prepared to cease hostilities, and whoever wishes to reopen better and more human relations will certainly find our side ready in a conciliatory spirit. In the meantime, however, our fighting spirit will not relax; our sword will not become blunt.

"In true co-operation with our old ally, the German Empire, and the allies whom our just cause won during the war, we shall remain ready to force, if necessary by arms, a good end to the war, which we should like to be able to attribute to a victory of reason.

Deplores Increasing Sacrifices.

"I deplore the increasing sacrifices which the long duration of the war imposes on our population. I deplore the blood of my brave soldiers, the privations of brave citizens, and all the distress and hardships which are heroically endured for the sake of the beloved Fatherland. The efforts of my Government, supported by well-trained officials, are incessantly directed toward facilitating the maintenance of the population—whose loyalty to the State and public spirit find my thankful recognition—and toward guaranteeing that the stock of food will be made to go around by suitable organizations.

"Just now is the hardest time, before the faithful soil brings us its gifts of the year. My thanks for the industrious labor of those at home, who are not wanting in co-operation, inspired by discretion and experience, in order successfully to overcome the difficulties which until then will confront us. The demand of the present moment is for the full exertion of all the energies in the State. But also we must not neglect to prepare ourselves for the great tasks which the future has in store and to the happy solution of which the further prosperity of the State depends."

The Emperor then recalled the gigantic financial demands of the war, which, he said, the State was able to meet from its own resources. He declared that the success of the sixth war loan was the best proof that the calculation of Austria's enemies, who perhaps thought they could expect a change in the war situation from the decline in the internal resources of the State, was doomed to failure.

The Emperor emphasized the necessity of directing the economic policy into regulated channels, and of creating an adequate State revenue, and then dwelt upon the necessity of restoring the devastated districts and providing for the dependents of fallen soldiers. He recalled the wonderful elasticity shown in home production in war time, and said:

"Based on an economic compromise with Hungary and on the commercial policy of the monarchy systematically developed, all our energies will have to be combined to render production more fruitful and cheaper."

Wants Women's Work Regulated.

The Emperor dwelt on his solicitude for the social welfare of the people, and instanced various social measures, especially the regulation of the work of women and youths. The middle classes, he said, were also hit by the war and needed the zealous solicitude of the State. The population had exceeded the expectations of the State, and should therefore not be disappointed by it. In conclusion he said:

"I know that you will allow nothing but your consciences to influence your mandate, but you will only interpret rightly the voice of your conscience if you direct your eyes constantly on the lasting purposes of the whole community. In the conscientious discharge of duty is to be found the best guarantee of the welfare of the empire, and the surest guarantee of the rights of the peoples. The great time in which we live has created a new sense of responsibility to the State and a new sense of relative values in politics.

"I was a long time at the front and saw at work the heroes who are defending our frontiers. I know the vivifying force of their victorious spirit and do not doubt that the moral rejuvenation which the fatherland has drawn from the world war will penetrate our entire political life and be mirrored in the labors of the popular assemblies.

"Always, remember, however, that the strength of the monarchy is rooted not the least in its historic associations, and that only affectionate regard for it can maintain and develop its living strength. Therefore, I hope you will zealously cultivate a loyal sense of unity with the countries of my Hungarian holy crownland, which has recently proved itself one of the principal supports of the monarchy. I hope you will promote unanimous collaboration among the various races in the State, which all have a share of the glory of this war.

"Honorable gentlemen of both houses, once again accept my cordial greetings. It is a great moment which brings a new ruler for the first time face to face with the people's representatives. May it be the beginning of a time of flourishing progress, a time of power and prestige for venerable Austria, and of happiness and blessings for my beloved peoples. God grant it!"

Dr. Gross Heads the Lower House.

Dr. Gustav Gross, leader of the German National League, has been elected President of the lower House of the Austrian Parliament, according to a Vienna dispatch. In his opening address Dr. Gross promised freedom of speech and impartiality in debates. He urged the House to see to it that the expectations of Austria's enemies that great dissensions would develop during the session should remain unfulfilled.

"We are one in our unshakable determination," he said, "to continue the fight which was forced on us to the greatly desired honorable peace which will guarantee our safety and independence in the future. At the same time, nothing is further from our thoughts than suppression of other nations."

After the policies of various parties had been stated by their representatives, Premier Count Clam-Martinitz said the Government would make a declaration in regard to all the questions raised in one of the first sittings after the speech from the throne. The next sitting was fixed for June 5.

Commenting on the meeting of the Austrian Parliament, the Tageblatt of Berlin says divergencies of opinion were marked, especially between the Germans and the Czechs, and that the Austrian Government has done nothing to improve this situation. It continues:

"The fact is that the Government appears before the House without a majority behind it, and it may easily happen that the Government will find itself in the minority."

Various possible successors to Count Clam-Martinitz are already mentioned.

SAYS JAPAN AWAITS EVENTS IN RUSSIA

Nation Will Enter War Fully, Dr. Iyenaga Declares, if Separate Peace Is Made.

TO PROTECT HER INTERESTS

Meanwhile, She Holds Eastern Seas Safe, and Her Troops Are Ready to Support England in India.

Special to The New York Times.

NASSAU HOTEL, LONG BEACH, N. Y., May 31.—More active Japanese participation in the war will depend on the extent to which the war is carried into the East, and particularly on the potentialities of Russian peace, according to a statement made today by Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, head of the East and West News Bureau. In a speech last night at the Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States, Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, the Chilean Secretary General of the American Institute of International Law, expressed the opinion that the interests of the States of the three Americas, and not of the United States alone, require that Japan should throw herself into the war with all her forces.

"If the nations of America take part in the great world war," he said," their safety requires that they shall not exhaust themselves to the point of failing under the menace of an alien domination. With all the belligerents exhausted, the result will be that Japan, using her powerful army, can impose her will in the future or at least impose the conditions of peace."

In conversation with a TIMES reporter later, Dr. Alvarez pointed out that America will be busy for months to come in training and equipping an army of a million men, whereas Japan has a million highly trained and fully equipped soldiers ready. "If men who are enlisting for a war see another man standing aloof," he said, "though the cause affects them precisely as it does them, they have a right to ask him to go in too. Moral pressure from England and the United States would be sufficient to bring Japan into the war with all her forces."

Without going into the question of possible menace to the American republics from a Japan unweakened by the war, Dr. Ivenaga asked how Japan could participate more fully at present than she is doing.

Japan is keeping safe the channel of communication from Aden to Shanghai," he said, "and her troops are kept ready in case of need for sustaining the status quo in India, a thing that causes much dissatisfaction among Hindu nationalists, who protest against Japan upholding the English rule and who dislike our attitude that they should not seek to throw off British sovereignty, but should endeavor to satisfy their aspirations for more self-government within the British Empire. Heretofore Russia has needed no help in man power; she had all the men she needed. But she did need munitions and supplies, and these Japan furnished in great quantity.

"The Siberian Railroad is now choked with supplies, and it would be impossible to ship an army which would have to be supplied by that line to Europe at present. If the suggestion is made that Japanese troops should be sent to France via the Pacific and across America, where will you get the shipping? A great army must be supplied and fed; England and France need all the ships they have in the Atlantic, and to send such a force across the Pacific would require the commandeering of all available shipping and the disorganization of the remaining commerce of the world. Moreover, the Japanese troops have no minutely detailed maps of France in their own language such as they had in Manchuria, and the language question would prove very difficult.

"Japan, furthermore, would not send her troops as mercenaries. We are, to be sure, all united in a common cause. But I feel confident that even the United States will want a quid pro quo. You see how the question of compensation in the Caribbean has lately been raised. It has been said that through the war Japan has already gained a commanding position in the Orient, but this position has never been recognized. At present we are holding our troops to safeguard allied interests in the East.

"Now the danger that these will be threatened comes from the possibility of a separate peace by Russia. Japan will throw her energies fully into the war if it becomes essential for the success of the allied cause; but if Russia makes a separate peace she will probably have to throw them in anyway to protect her own interests. Germany's chief war aim, in my opinion, has been the Hamburg-Bagdad scheme. and if the formula of no annexations is adopted she will have won that. This means that the Allies will not accept such a formula, and that if Russia makes peace she will be thrown under the guidance and leadership of Germany. This would throw under German control potential resources almost equal to those of the United States, and would create the very great danger of Russo-German aggression in the Far East, which would threaten to recreate the situation of 1904. Japan would again be threatened from Harbin and Vladivostok; and the menace would create a tremendous pressure, not only on Japan, but also on China, so strong that I do not know if we alone could resist it. It is against that eventuality that Japanese resources are being held, and if that should take place Japan will be forced actively into the conflict with all her energies."

ITALIANS HARASS FOE IN HIS NEW POSITIONS

Continued from Page 1.

favored patrols. North of the Tonale ridge last night the enemy made a surprise attack on two advanced posts on Punta di Albiolos, but was discovered and driven back. The enemy also made two attacks on our lines on the northern side of Monte Pizzul and in the Rocolana Valley, but failed completely.

On the Julian front our artillery replied effectively to the enemy's fire, and assaulting parties hindered the enemy in his efforts to strengthen himself in his new positions. In the Vodice area our artillery dispersed enemy troops which were massing for attack.

The Austrians, says a dispatch from Udine, in attempting to recapture San Giovanni came into a terrible hand-to-hand fight with the Italians. Among the latter was Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet and playwright, whose word and example animated the soldiers in the heroic struggle which ended in the annihilation of the enemy.

VIENNA, May 31, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

On the Isonzo front yesterday there was artillery fighting. During the day and night near San Giovanni, southeast of Monfalcone, two Italian thrusts were repulsed.

ITALIAN MOVE IN ALBANIA.

Four Villages Occupied and Held Against Austrian Attacks.

ROME, May 31.—Italian troops in Albania have occupied the villages of Cerevoda, Velisest, Osoja, and Cafa, the War Office announced today in the following bulletin:

In Albania on Monday night our Albanian troops attacked enemy irregulars on the upper reaches of the Osum River, twenty-five kilometers east of Berat. Heavy fighting continued throughout Monday and the following night. We occupied the villages of Cerevoda, Velisest, Osoja, and Cafa and successfully resisted regular troops sent to dislodge us.

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Unsurpassed Mineral Water

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"NONE SO GOOD"

Quality of Hurley Shoes results from years of experience in shoemaking.

The work of expert shoemakers and the use of the best leathers only have earned the reputation they enjoy.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

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Special attention to factory requirements. Shades accurately fitted to all types of wall openings using special metal or wooden sash.

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Summer Suits That Stand Crush-Up And Knockabout

IT'S a game of tiddle-de-winks to turn out Hot-Weather Clothes which are *light in weight*. It's an affair of consummate skill to turn out thin Suits which, while meshy in construction, are also *firm in weave* and *supple in tailoring* to stand the steady strain of crush-up and knockabout.

$20 and $25 for such Tropical Worsteds from Stein-Bloch—soft, spruce, and breathing that ease and leisure which one brackets with Casino, chalet and country club.

Belted or *Beltless*, as you prefer, in subdued Blues, Grays, Greens, Browns and modish Blendings.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Shepherd Checks Which Enliven a Summer

SUMMER is incomplete — there is a note of coolness and jauntiness lacking — without shepherd checks.

Every man may not own a shepherd check suit—but every man admires the clean cut smartness of the pattern—its comfortable, cleanly, dressy effect.

Young men, and smart men who have checkmated advancing years, both like shepherd checks.

Such a suit will add materially to the brightness of your Summer—in town or country—for the morning in your office or an evening at the beach.

In modest, small checks, or a little more pronounced without being vociferous.

Cassimeres or unfinished worsteds, $25 and $27.50.

Other suits, $20 to $48.

English Foulard Scarfs and Straw Hats Appropriate to Wear with Shepherd Check Suits

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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Men's Sport Shoes
Tennis, Golf and all Outdoors
Offering a world of variety in lasts and leathers, tips and toes, soles and saddles, highs and lows

THE Shoe you want is HERE. Any one of ten styles for Golf. Twenty models for Tennis. A dozen new outdoor shoes for purely pedestrian purposes. And the indomitable Never-Die-Doughboy for the firing line. In brief, the greatest collection of outdoor footwear we have ever shown. Possessing what most sport shoes lack—*originality and variety.* Lacking what most all shoes possess—*an increase in price!*

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white rubber or white "ivory" sole and heel . . $8.50
Genuine White Buckskin Outdoor Shoes
with mahogany tip, ball strap, lace and heel pieces $7.50
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Plain toe, no box, mahogany or black calf saddle $7.50
Tan Eve Cloth Golf Shoes
red rubber sole and heel, and mahogany strap and foxing $7.50
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with "Elk" leather soles, self saddle, and spiked $8.50
Tan Calfskin Golf Shoes
spiked heel and sole, leather lined, high or low $7.50
"Special" Tan Calf Golf Shoes
high or low, with self-saddle $6.50
Outdoor Shoes, all mahogany calf
red rubber soles and heels, and perforated tips $5.50

The Doughboy Shoe, $11.50
Endorsed by distinguished U. S. Army Officers as the ideal shoe for all vigorous outdoor wear

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A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WOULD KEEP ALSACE

Stockholm Delegate Repudiates the Suggestion of Ceding It to France.

NOT INDORSED BY BERLIN

Dr. David Admits That He and His Colleagues Can Discuss Peace Only as Socialists.

COPENHAGEN, May 31, (Via London.)—The lavish promises of some of the intermediaries in the peace movement, to the effect that the German Socialists and the German Government, in order to arrange peace, would be ready to negotiate a settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question under the guise of "frontier regulation," have no basis in fact, according to a statement made to The Associated Press by Dr. Eduard David, one of the most prominent of the German Socialist delegates to the Stockholm conference. Dr. David was emphatic in declaring that no German party and no German Government could or would be found which would consent to the alienation of territory which was regarded as a fixed part of the German Empire.

According to the Socialist leader, the only alterations of frontier which could be contemplated by the German Socialist party were such minor ones as were based on local conditions and considerations. Among the phrases he used were: "The question of Alsace-Lorraine is purely a German internal one," "Alsace-Lorraine is German land," "the formula of peace without annexations does not apply to Alsace-Lorraine, because there has been no change in possession during the war," "neither the German Government nor the German Socialists are willing to surrender Alsace-Lorraine."

In further explanation of the program with which the German majority Socialists are going to Stockholm, Dr. David said that it included the "restoration" of Belgium, but his language left it uncertain whether he meant financial aid toward restoring the desolated country to its pre-war condition. As far as Russian Poland is concerned, the majority Socialists advocate a plebiscite to determine whether the population wishes the establishment of a kingdom under Austro-German auspices or alignment with Russia, either as part of that country or as a Polish State with close relations to its great Eastern neighbor.

From the statements of Dr. David it is evident that the program of the Socialist delegates carries no indorsement by the German Government. He clearly intimated that the action of the delegation was binding only upon its party, and that the envoys had no definite pledges or authorization from the Administration at Berlin.

The hopes of the delegates that the German Government ultimately will be found amenable to their program of peace without annexations or indemnities are based partly upon the party's strength and influence in Germany and partly upon the indefinite statements of that master phrase-maker, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, like his declaration that the Government was ready to conclude a peace, which will leave no thorns to rankle." Dr. David does not hope that peace will result directly from the Stockholm movement. The utmost he expects is that the conference will lay a basis for a peace movement in which peace advocates in all countries can unite.

In answer to a question regarding the present German attitude toward America, the Socialist leader said that there was no one in Germany who did not regret the break with the United States, and that it was the general hope that the war would be concluded before America's participation in the conflict could become actual.

Questioned as to the fate of the reform movement, Dr. David asserted that reform was sure to come, but did not specify whether the change would be effected during or after the war. "We are in some respects ahead of America," he said, "in that we have a more democratic central Parliament. We are also ahead of England in this respect. We need a more democratic franchise for Prussia, and we are going to obtain it."

The German Socialists apparently intend to remain in Copenhagen for some days before proceding to Stockholm. Their stay there will be limited by the prospect of results and the reassembling of the German Reichstag in July.

Dr. David's statement regarding Alsace-Lorraine is illuminated by an article in the Socialist organ of Mülhausen, Alsace, edited by the Socialist Reichstag Deputy, Joseph L. Emmel.

As quoted by the Berlin Tageblatt, the Socialist organ argues against any cession on the ground that in a centralised State like France there is no place for racial particularism or for a population like the Alsatians, marked out by names and dialect from the great body of the French nation. The paper argues that a federated structure like Germany just meets, on the other hand, the need for a State form in which Alsace-Lorraine can fit as an independent portion of the Empire.

ATTACKS FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

Temps Says They Are Inviting "a Diplomatic Sedan" at Stockholm.

PARIS, May 31.—The decision of the National Council of the French Socialist Party to send delegates to the coming Socialist conference at Stockholm is strongly condemned by the Temps, which says in an article today:

"The route to Stockholm is the route to a diplomatic Sedan. France cannot permit the delegates to risk, in this adventure, its prestige and morale. It owes it to itself to disavow them. It is not because the Stockholm procedure is irregular or is called revolutionary that we reject it. In time of war, when it is a question of saving French lives and liberating French territory, peoples should not be too tolerant.

"In the garb of new words, we recognize in this move an old and dangerous terror. The Stockholm delegates have not yet comprehended that the German Social Democracy is incapable of giving the slightest guarantee of peace so long as the army of William II. is not conscious of having been vanquished. They will be subjected at every step to brutal rebuffs like that which the Social Democrat, Molkenbuhr, has just inflicted in declaring that Alsace and Lorraine should remain German.

"Hypnotized by a mirage of the past and turning back from the veritable way of emancipation, they embarked on this sinister undertaking. France cannot permit and should disavow it."

LABOR MISSION TO RUSSIA.

British Government Sanctions the Sending of Three M. P.'s.

LONDON, May 31.—In connection with the approaching visit of George H. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; James Ramsay MacDonald, Chairman of the Labor Party, and Frederick W. Jowett, President of the Independent Labor Party, to Russia, the following authorized statement has been issued:

"Sincerely desirous of meeting the views of the Russian Government that they should be enabled to learn at first hand the opinions of all sections of British thought, the Government is facilitating the journey to Russia of the representatives of different political opinion. Among these are factions with a very small following, who latterly have not been overenthusiastic in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The British Government has nothing to hide. It entered the war in defense of the rights of small nations and democracies, freedom, and justice. A brutal war was forced upon the Allies, who were in a state of total unpreparedness, and now they are in a very different position. They cannot allow Germany to profit by the gains wrested from them unscrupulously and in defiance of all right.

"Desiring, therefore, the fullest investigation and having nothing to conceal, the Government gladly will allow all sections of the public to advance their views. These delegates, including Messrs. Roberts, MacDonald, and Jowett, will only further inform the Russian people how we were driven into the devastating war and will throw additional light on Germany's manoeuvres at this juncture to distort the predatory objects she had in forcing war on peaceful neighbors."

STOCKHOLM, May 31, (via London.)—The Dutch and Scandinavian Socialist committee has been informed that the British Labor Socialist organization will send representatives to the Stockholm conference. G. H. Roberts and Ramsay MacDonald, Labor members of Parliament, are expected.

RENOUNCES ANNEXATION.

Bethmann Hollweg's Organ Says Germany Wants No More Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

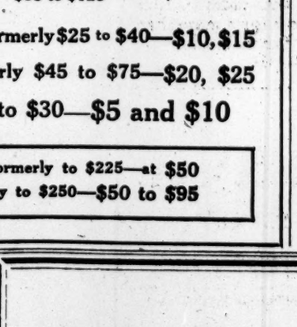
AMSTERDAM, May 31. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—"Germany wishes no increase of territory nor any political or economical increase of power. Germany merely wants to defend its own national territory against foreign plans of conquest, and also wants the guarantees necessary for future defense and self-protection."

Such is the Chancellor's latest statement on the German Government's peace aims, published on Bethmann Hollweg's authority in today's Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The publication is the direct outcome of the failure of Bethmann Hollweg's attempts at bribing Russia into a separate peace, while it is also calculated to impress the Socialist delegates on their way to the Stockholm conference.

It is the first time, however, that the German Government has admitted officially that it does not wish "territorial aggrandizement." The Chancellor's present declaration still lacks clearness and frankness, but Liberal and Socialist circles in Germany consider that it must pledge the Chancellor, and behind him the Kaiser and Hindenburg, to peace without annexation.

The Chancellor's restrictions about "guarantees" evidently concerns Belgium, where Germany still hopes to retain some sort of military control.



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COSTUME BLOUSES—formerly $25 to $40—$10, $15
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Women's One-piece Crepe de Chine Dresses

(all silk) in light blue and flesh color (sizes 34 to 44) are on sale to-day

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Sennit Straws . $3.00, 3.50 & 4.00
Split Straws 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 & 7.00

Balibuntal Hats
of fine selected qualities, imported from the Philippine Islands by B. Altman & Co.,
$12.00, $15.00 & $20.00

Genuine Monte Cristo Panama Hats
$50.00 to $350.00

(Panama Hats in other qualities, $5.00 to $40.00)

(Men's Hats, First Floor)

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Both moderation in living and prudence in spending dictate "cutting out heavy cigars." You'll never miss them, if you smoke fragrant IN-B-TWEEN—Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
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The finest little cigar in the world.

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Will hold today and Saturday a

Sale of Men's High Shoes and Oxfords at $4.95

Tan Calfskin with Fibre Sole. Ko-Ko Calf Oxford

New Spring footwear of a superlative quality, made over smart English lasts that have just the right lines to insure comfort. They are made of Tan and Black Russia Calfskin, with leather or fibre soles. At $4.95 they are the best values we have ever offered. *Fifth Floor*

Chauffeurs' Suits at $25

Saks Made and Designed

¶ Our chauffeurs' suits at this popular figure have won the unstinted approval of many of New York's most critical motor car owners. The models are individual, and the tailoring reflects the skill of one of the highest specialized organizations in America.

¶ Military, Norfolk and Pinch Back models to select from, made of Oxford Worsted Whipcord, with either breeches or trousers. Better suits at $25 have yet to be introduced.

Ask the Man Who Bought One

"Smartest Shop in Town"

A passerby expressed what modesty forbids us to say ourselves. We have achieved this name because we concentrate on smart clothes.

Custom-tailoring quality in
Murray Hill Clothes
Suits $25 to $45—ready to wear
George G. Benjamin
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

"Keepin' cool in summer is mostly a matter of keepin' comfortable."
—Washington Pete

Right along with light clothes, smart dressers wear Shir-Gars. Fasten to shirt and socks. Hold shirt down snug—no bulge. Keep socks up without a wrinkle. Wear 'em this summer.

At your Dealer's.

Saks Suits for Men at $20

Are the safest clothes investment in New York

YOU cannot get more style nor better tailoring for your money than in Saks' suits for men at $20. We know how they are tailored and of what they are made—we make them ourselves. The majority of suits sold in New York are aliens. They are the product of an unknown, sold by middlemen, who subsist on second profits.

¶ Saks suits at $20 are in a class by themselves. They are ready-for-service suits with all the original touches of made-to-order garments. They yield more value to the square inch than any other $20 clothes. And they are shown to-day in a variety of woolens so varied and beautiful as to defy detailed description.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

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I don't know how much longer you can buy the new Hupmobile at the present price. As friend to friend I advise you to get your order in now.

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Beauty-value, performance-value, dollar-value. Some cars give you one or another in some degree. The Hupmobile gives all, in heaping measure.

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Five-Pass. Touring Car.....$1285 Sedan.....$1785
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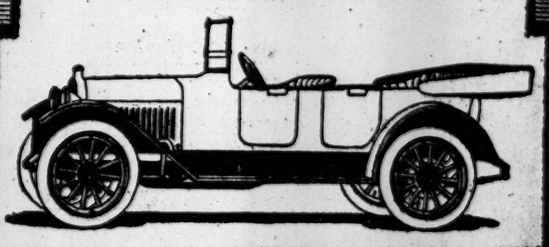

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JEWISH REFUGEES HERE FROM POLAND

Fresh from Horrors of War, Many Weep for Joy on Their Safe Arrival.

500 COME IN ONE PARTY

Traveled Through Germany Shut In Cars Labeled "Russian Wanderers."

There arrived at the headquarters of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway, yesterday 500 Jews, mostly women and children, from German Poland. So many came to meet them or to inquire about relatives in the war zone that the reserves of the Madison Street Station had to keep the street open for a time, and later, when the crowds thinned out, two policemen had almost to fight off the crowd at the foot of the stone stairs of the building. Inside in the large waiting room the immigrants met their relatives. Most of the men were far above military age, and the boys too small for military service. Scores wept for joy over their arrival in a country safe from the war horrors all had recently experienced.

The story of those who got here seemed to justify the inscription placed on the train in which the travelers journeyed through Germany. "Russian Wanderers" was the sign on the cars, box cars some described them, in which the men, women, and children were shut up with little to eat and drink. A majority of the arrivals came from Wilna, but there were others who came from Bialostoyck, Lunza, and even Warsaw.

Their travels began early in January, when the German Government finally consented that those who desired, and whose presence was not needed for military reasons, could leave the country. There were many obstacles placed in the way of obtaining passports by the military authorities, and there was delay before the officials were satisfied and the coveted permission given. A majority of the arrivals reached Rotterdam late in January, and sailed from that port two weeks ago.

Their voyage was interrupted when they were about two days out, and because of submarine activity the vessel was ordered back to her home port. It was upon their return that a school was organized under the patronage of the Russian and British Consuls in Rotterdam. The older children and some of the elders entered the English class, and these were vastly proud of their ability to speak a few sentences in English. There were some who were still skeptical when they landed that the Czar had been dethroned and a republic set up in Russia.

"We heard the news in Rotterdam, and though the people talked about it, we could not believe it to be true," said one aged man. "If you know anything of the old Russia you would know just how hard it is to credit such a report. It is like the impossible made possible."

From the waiting room there came to the office the sounds of a woman screaming, the sounds of loud crying, and a jumble of loud conversation. An attendant said the mother of seven small children had just met her brother, from whom she had been separated for several years, and from whom no word had come since early in the war.

Mrs. Esther Wologniski came from Wilna with her seven children. She and her husband kept a butcher shop.

"When the Germans came," she said, "it was not so bad at the first. They did not interfere with business. Indeed some of them bought in our shop and paid the prices asked. Germany had occupied the town about ten days when, acting under a military order the authorities seized the shops, the manufactories, and the other places of business. We wanted to know why our things were taken, but we had to be content with the reply that everything was done under orders. Two of our sons were seized by the soldiers. They were released on the payment of $1,000.

The refugees had to pass a literacy test and as a result some 400 are still on Ellis Island awaiting for a Board of Special Inquiry to pass on their cases. Of those detained fifty arrived in the cabin of the steamship. It was required that they read at least fifty words and in passing the test the lessons learned in the school in Rotterdam stood them well.

While some of the arrivals have only slender purses and others have no relatives here the Aid Society has guaranteed that none will become public charges.

GERMAN MEASLES INVADES NAVY YARD

Twenty Bluejackets Moved to City Hospitals in the Last Three Days.

U. S. HOSPITAL CROWDED

Health Commissioner Says Outbreak Is a Natural Result of Gathering Recruits.

United States bluejackets at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have had their first taste of Teutonic frightfulness in the form of German measles. It was learned last night that there are in the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Brooklyn twenty cases, taken there from the navy yard in the past three days. They were moved to the city hospital, it is understood, because the navy yard hospital was crowded. It has accommodations for fifty cases of contagious diseases. One case of ordinary measles has been taken from the navy yard to the Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan.

Officers at the navy yard refused information last night as to how many cases of German measles there were on the Government reservation.

Immediately after the declaration of war by Congress, the City of New York offered to the Government the services of its Health Department. Last Sunday afternoon Health Commissioner Emerson got a telegram from the Navy Department telling him to prepare to care for a number of cases of contagious disease from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The first cases of German measles were taken to the Kingston Avenue institution on Tuesday, others were taken Wednesday and still more yesterday.

Although an anomaly, it is true, the Health Commissioner said, that German measles is not half so serious as the ordinary kind. He said he hoped it would not be supposed that there was an epidemic of German measles at the Navy Yard, and that it was no cause for alarm that a number of young men coming from many parts of the country should bring some contagious diseases. He said it was always so.

"In the first place," said Dr. Emerson last night, "German measles is an unimportant affliction. The men will soon be well.

"There have been cases of German measles in many parts of the United States in the last year, and it was brought to the Navy Yard by some recruit from an affected district."

Dr. Emerson said he had no information as to the number of cases of measles or any other disease in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He said he considered it likely that the Navy Yard had called on the Health Department because the contagion ward of its hospital was crowded.

"The whole thing is a detail," he said, "and nothing to make a fuss about."

MOTOR CARS KILL MORE.

32 Deaths Last Month Compared with 23 in May, 1916.

The police record of deaths by vehicle traffic in New York for May is 52—10 more than in the corresponding month of 1916. Auto trucks killed 17 last month, as compared with 11 in May, 1916, and passenger automobiles killed 15, as compared with 12 in May, 1916. Four died as the result of being run down by street cars, compared with 3 in May of last year. Horse-drawn trucks and delivery wagons killed 4 this year and 10 last year.

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Maternity
Apparel
for TOWN and COUNTRY

Emphasizing the newest edicts of fashion—Lines so cleverly adapted to conical condition and expand as required without alteration.

Dresses	7.95 to 132.50	Blouses	2.95 to 34.50
Coats	19.85 to 135.00	Skirts	3.95 to 25.00
Suits	25.00 to 87.50	Corsets	3.95 to 10.00

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"
is on the mezzanine of our second floor, devoted entirely to display of infants' layettes, separate garments, and NURSERY FURNITURE.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th Street.

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The price of printing paper makes it necessary to stop waste. Therefore, to insure delivery or reservation of copies of The New York Times, give newsdealers distinct orders.—Advt.

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THE NEW METAL

offers an opportunity to architects and decorators for combining lighting fixtures of luxurious attractiveness with extremely moderate cost.

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Right Dress At The Right Prices

In our case this means men's clothes which meet the requirements of correct styles for the season, at prices less than elsewhere for garments of equal quality. Our assortment of

Spring Suits For Men, $24.75

includes suits which will appeal to the man of conservative tastes as well as the man who prefers the more extreme lines. All of them are tailored of serviceable fabrics found only in suits sold at higher prices elsewhere. Direct elevators to Clothing Dept. on 35th St. side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Oxfords at $6.49

New model, made over a smart last. May be had with dark tan Russia Calf vamps and light tan tops or entirely of dark tan calf. Pointed toes which make the foot look long and slender. Leather inner soles, Goodyear welts and blind eyelets.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Wear-to-Business Shirts at $1.89

You may take your pick of three styles—laundered cuff, soft cuff negligee or pleated—in woven madras or mercerized weaves. A good assortment of stripe effects in a variety of colors. Also imported Japanese crepes in soft cuff models. All carefully tailored and finished. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Running Board Trunks

Excellent for week-end and holiday trips. Of three-ply basswood veneer, covered with enameled duck. Strong locks and catches. Contains two suitcases 13½ in. wide x 5 in. deep x 25, 28 or 30 in. long. Outside dimensions 10½ in. wide x 15½ in. high x 28, 30 or 32 inches long.

Three Sizes as Follows:

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.
$12.74	$13.74	$14.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Don't Go Away Without A NEW STRAW

Even if it is only a week-end trip you should have a new straw with you. We are now showing a complete line of all the new styles and braids at prices lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.74

Panamas, $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75

Leghorns, $4.89 to $6.89

Bangkoks, $4.89 to $8.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Important Sale To-Day

SMOCKS and MIDDY BLOUSES
FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND GIRLS

English Drill Middy Blouses
For Misses and Girls, 6 to 20 years
Hand smocked Middy Blouse of white English drill, smocked in two-tone colorings, yoke and pouch pockets with hand stitching and French knots, detachable belt. 1.45

Cotton Trouville Cloth Smocks
For Girls, 8 to 14 years
Of washable cotton trouville cloth, in Copen, rose, green or white; white sailor collar; front and pouch pockets hand smocked detachable belt, pearl buttons. 1.95

Trouville Cloth Smocks
Women's sizes, 32 to 40; Misses', 14 to 20 years
Of cotton trouville cloth, in Copen, rose, green or white; hand smocked, white cotton faille collar; detachable slip-through belt, pearl buttons and braid loops. 2.65

Hand Emb'd Batiste Smocks
Women's sizes, 32 to 40; Misses', 14 to 20 years
Of French batiste, in rose or Copen; white collar, front of blouse, waist line in back and pouch pockets hand smocked and French knots, sash belt. 3.95

On Sale Misses' Shop—Second Floor

MISSES' GINGHAM DRESSES
14 to 20 years.

Checked Gingham Dresses
In green, blue or pink and white checks; tucked vestee and over-collar of white organdie; deep rounded collar, cuffs, belt and half border on skirt of chambray in color to match checks, shirred top skirt. 9.75

Striped Gingham Dresses
Of zephyr gingham in combination colorings of blue, tan or pink; waist ties in sash at back; white organdie collar and cuffs trimmed with novelty drawnwork stitches, silk tie, tucked and pleated skirt. 11.50

Anderson Scotch Gingham Dresses
Of Anderson Scotch gingham, combined with plain chambray in green, tan, pink or blue colorings; collar and cuffs of embroidered batiste, large flap pockets. 14.50

Anderson Scotch Gingham Dresses
Eight exclusive models of zephyr gingham in green, blue, pink, lavender, red or black and white colorings; with novelty collar and pockets. 18.50

Special Sale TO-DAY

Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses, two distinct models,—one model with tailored waist and pleated skirt; the other model with trimmed waist and shirred top skirt; in white, pink, light blue, green, maize, Copen. or rose. 14 to 20 years. *Unusual Value* 18.50

Important Offering TO-DAY

MISSES' NEW MODEL COATS
Made of balance of Imported and Domestic fabrics, from our own workrooms

Misses' Wool Velour Coats
Two new belted models of wool velour in mole, rookie, green or blue; convertible collar, large pockets, body and sleeves silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Unusual Value* 19.75

Misses' Tailored Coats
Of wool velour or silver wool velour in the newest colorings; belted model with body and sleeves silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Unusual Value* 29.50

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits
In Copen, rose, beige, gray, gold or white; belted coat with shirred fulness beneath belt at back and sides; shirred back skirt with two flap pockets. 14 to 20 years. *Heretofore $29.50* 18.50

The Franklin Simon Shop for Boys
LITERALLY EVERYTHING IN
Small Boys' Wash Suits
at $1.95 to $7.50

OUR idea of adequate selections is, that they should be big enough to ensure your finding what you want here, and make "shopping" elsewhere unnecessary. That is what we have done in these new summer collections of wash suits for small boys.

Small Boys' Beach Suits $1.95
Made of white English long cloth, with short sleeves, and red or blue collar. Also, in pink or blue striped Madras. 3 to 10 years.

Small Boys' Wash Suits $2.95
New belted Middy, plain Middy and Junior Norfolk models. Made in poplins, galateas, Madras, Devonshire cloth or drill. 2 to 10 years.

English Handyman Sailor Suits—$5.75
Made in London

English Hats for Small Boys
Made in London for Boys 2 to 10 years
Jap Panamas, with square or round crown or in crush styles with black or blue ribbon band . $2.95
English Milan Middy Hats, in white natural, blue and black, with blue or black band $1.65 to $2.95

Bathing Suits for Little Bathers—$3.25
One piece models, made of shaker knit wool, with half sleeves, sailor collar and canvas belt with buckle. In white, blue and red, white trimmed
Sizes 2 to 8
Boys' Sleeveless Bathing Suits $2.95
Boys' Worsted Bathing Suits $1.95

Boy's Shoe Shop—5th Floor
Boys' Orthopaedic High Shoes $3.00
In dull gun metal calf, with viscolized leather soles and waterproof rubber soles.
Sizes 10 to 13½
Boys' Low Shoes $3.50 and $4.00
In lace models, with indestructible tips and soles to ensure more than average wear. Tan or black.
10 to 13½

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE AT 37th and 38th STREETS

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"Gimbel Standard" Suits for Men and Young Men
at $16.50

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"Gimbel Standard" means suits made by America's foremost clothing manufacturers, according to the designs either submitted or approved of by GIMBELS. They are not merely models that look pretty in advertising.

The names of the concerns who produce "Gimbel Standard" suits for men and young men, you are probably as familiar with (through the columns of the "Saturday Evening Post" and other national periodicals, as you are with your own.

GIMBELS have in stock suits from more than a score of such makers. Clothiers famous throughout the United States, Canada and many foreign countries. Better clothing than theirs is not made.

1000 "Gimbel Standard" Suits at $16.50
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Blue Flannels, Plain Browns, Greens, Blues and Greys, Checks, Black and White Stripes and Blue and White Stripes, Plaids, Fancy Mixtures, and BLUE SERGES. One-quarter, one-half and full lined. Sizes for all.

No values, you will observe, are quoted. None are necessary,—the Clothes are "Gimbel Standard."

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—4th Floor

YANKEES CELEBRATE RETURN TO POLO GROUNDS BY SUCCUMBING TO TIGERS

YANKS FEEL BRUSH APPLIED BY TIGERS

Score of Thirteenth Game at Home This Season Is 2 to 0 Against Donovan's Men.

CALDWELL HAS BAD DAY

Ray's Pitching and Fielding Are Wabbly, While Mitchell Holds Mild Bill's Clan Safe All the Way.

The Yanks came back to the Polo Grounds yesterday, after more or less distressing visit among their Western baseball brethren, and suffered a more or less distressing homecoming in the form of a 2 to 0 trimming from the Detroit Tigers without as much as a whisper of protest. It was the thirteenth home game the Yankees have played, and the kind of game they put up had all the earmarks of the jinx connected witht that mystic number.

The game was also the occasion of the first visit of Ty Cobb since he pummeled Charley Herzog, Captain of the Giants, during the Spring training trip. A full-throated chorus of hoots and hisses greeted Cobb when he first stepped to the plate. Cobb is popular enough as a ball player here, but he excites no admiration for his pugilistic propensities. If he feels that he must trim somebody at fisticuffs, New Yorkers would be just as well satisfied if he picked out somebody besides a resident of this town. Cobb once beat up a butcher and didn't hurt anything except his thumb, but when he beat up Herzog he dislocated his local reputation.

Ty is getting heavy, but it doesn't seem to slow up his gait in approaching first base. In the third inning yesterday the Georgia Gem spilled a wee bit of a tap to the infield, and before Al Walters could field it Cobb was on first in exactly three jumps. That was the only thing that Cobb did during the afternoon to attract any attention.

The game was a quiet affair, mainly because of the silence of Hughey Jennings. It was such an easy effort for the Tigers to claw up the Yanks yesterday that Hughey didn't feel that it was necessary to get out on the coaching line and encourage his players with his inexhaustible chatter. Jimmy Burke and old Sam Crawford acted as the strategy twins in the coaching business, and seemed to serve the purpose.

Caldwell Lacks Control.

Detroit isn't setting the league on fire this season, and it was something of a shock when the Yanks tolerated anything as depressing as a whitewash. Manager Mild Bill Donovan elected Ray Caldwell to show up the Tigers in the opening game, but the lanky telegraph-key puncher got all mixed up in the meshes of the hoodoo thirteenth game. Caldwell didn't have very good control, and scattered a few passes just about the time the Tigers were making hits. Besides that, the Yanks found Ray very shaky in fielding his position. On one occasion he failed to cover first and on another, with two men aboard the cushions, he leisurely made a play at first when he could easily have made a forceout at second.

Caldwell wasn't the only one of Donovan's crew who didn't have much speed under his cap yesterday. Taking the afternoon's diversion as a whole, it can easily be recalled that the Yankees have played far better ball.

Willie Mitchell southpawed the Yanks into defeat. Left-handers have been no pie for the Yanks at any time this season, and Mitchell exercised his left-handed spell over them with good effect. He was effective in the pinches and twirled his best the few times that the New Yorkers had a chance to score. He struck out Yankees on more than one occasion just when the sad operation did them the most harm.

Frank Baker and Hughey High, two of the Yankees regulars, were out of the game. The unfortunate home-run third baseman is carrying around a life-sized black eye he received in Philadelphia. No, he didn't get into any argument with an umpire. He was hit by a bounding ball, but will be back in the game in a short while. Angel Aragon is subbing for Baker, and Miller is in the sun field for High.

Spencer Brings Runs In.

Tub Spencer, who is constructed architecturally along the graceful lines of a rain barrel, did the catching for the Tigers yesterday, and drove in both of their runs. Spencer casts a shadow like a full-grown oak tree. From a point directly behind him in the grand stand only about half of the playing field is visible to the naked eye. Tubby has all the appearance of a man who doesn't eat a mouthful over five meals a day.

Caldwell walked Bob Veach in the second inning, and Heilman tapped a single to left. Burns's sacrifice sent the lads along a station, and Oscar Vitt was patient and got a pass, loading the corners. Spencer then rolled a grounder to Peckinpaugh, who played the ball as if he had the impression that a double play was just a matter of course. He soaked the ball to second, retiring Vitt on a forceout, while Veach chased in with a run. Mitchell did nothing for the cause, being tossed out at first by Caldwell.

The best chance the Yanks had to score was in the fourth. Miller singled to centre and Maisel pushed him along with a nifty sacrifice. Pipp got a general invitation from every one of the 5,000 folks present to hit the ball as hard and as far as he liked. He fanned. Aragon, the Cuban stogie, smote a hit to right, and Miller came dusting home as fast as his young feet would carry him. Heilman, from right field, made a dead straight heave to Tub Spencer, who tagged Miller as he was about to cash in at the plate.

The other Tiger tally was realized in the sixth. Veach spanked a single to left and Heilman got a pass. Miller made a mad gallop and captured Burns's foul fly to left, and Vitt's rocket was gathered by Hendryx. The large crowd now gathered around the plate was none other than Tubby Spencer. My, but that man has an abundance of health. He pickled a hit to right centre, and Veach romped home. The Yanks got two on in the ninth when Maisel walked and Pipp's single sent him to third. Aragon fanned and Hendryx skied to Veach. Nothing to that.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Magee,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Young,2b	4	0	2	3	2	Miller,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Maisel,2b	2	0	0	5	0
Veach,lf	3	2	1	1	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	2	0	1	Aragon,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Burns,1b	2	0	0	8	0	Hendryx,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	1	4	P'kpaugh,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Spencer,c	4	0	1	9	1	Walters,c	3	0	1	1	3
Mitchell,p	4	0	0	0	1	Caldwell,p	3	0	1	0	4
Total	30	2	8	27	11	Total	30	0	7	27	14

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Stolen base—Walters. Sacrifice hits—Maisel, Burns, 2. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Burns; Aragon and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4; Mitchell, 2. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 6. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit, Pole Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 2; New York, 0.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 1.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	27	10	.730
Chicago	27	13	.675
New York	20	16	.556
Cleveland	22	21	.512
Detroit	15	21	.417
St. Louis	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	13	23	.361
Washington	13	25	.342

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	20	11	.645
Philadelphia	21	13	.618
Chicago	25	16	.610
St. Louis	19	17	.528
Brooklyn	13	17	.433
Cincinnati	17	24	.415
Boston	12	17	.414
Pittsburgh	13	25	.342

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

MAMAUX WINS FIRST GAME.

Pittsburgh Springs Surprise and Beats Phillies, 3 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, May 31. — Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of the western series here today 3 to 2, thereby giving Mamaux, the Pittsburgh pitcher, his first victory of the year. Mamaux was wild, however, at times, and in the eighth inning, with two men on bases and one out, he was relieved by Jacobs. A double play stopped the threatened rally of the visitors.

Errors by Bancroft, Cooper, and Stock and hits by Hinchman, Brief, and Ward, gave Pittsburgh two runs in the second inning. The third run was scored in the third inning on Hinchman's pass, Brief hit by a pitched ball, and McCarthy's single.

Philadelphia scored a run in the fourth on a pass to Luderus and singles by Niehoff and Killifer. Another run resulted in the fifth inning on Whitted's single and a triple by Luderus.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Cooper,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Pitler,2b	4	0	0	3	5	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	2
King,rf	4	0	0	4	1	Stock,3b	4	0	2	0	2
H'chman,lf	3	2	1	2	0	Cravath,rf	2	0	0	4	0
Brief,1b	3	1	1	8	2	Whitted,lf	4	1	2	1	0
McC'thy,3b	3	0	1	2	0	Luderus,1b	3	1	2	9	1
Schmidt,c	0	2	0	2	0	Niehoff,2b	3	0	2	1	4
Ward,ss	2	0	1	5	3	Killifer,c	4	0	2	5	2
Mamaux,p	3	0	0	1	2	Rixey,p	3	0	0	1	2
Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0	aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	7	27	13	Total	32	2	10	24	14

a Batted for Rixey in ninth.
Errors—Cooper, Bancroft, Stock.

Pittsburgh	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

Two-base hit—Carey. Three-base hit—Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Ward. Sacrifice fly—Schmidt. Double plays—Pitler, Ward, and Brief, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Based on balls—Off Rixey, 1; Mamaux, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 7 hits 1 run in 8 innings; Mamaux, 10 and 2 in 7 1-3; Jacobs, 0 and 0 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Rixey, (Brief.) Struck out—By Rixey, 4; Mamaux, 3; Jacobs, 1. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

REDS TROUNCE CARDINALS.

Steele's Passes Help Cincinnati Beat St. Louis by 4 to 2.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Cincinnati took the third game of the series from St. Louis, 4 to-2, here today. Steel was responsible for St. Louis's defeat, passing the first man up in three innings, and in each case the runner was worked around.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	2	1	2	2	Betzel,h	4	0	0	2	3
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	3	3	J. Smith,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Roush,cf	3	1	3	1	0	Miller,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Chase,1b	3	0	1	11	0	Gonzales,1b	4	1	1	9	2
Clarke,c	1	1	0	4	2	Cruise,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wingo,c	1	0	0	1	0	Long,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Thorpe,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	0
Cueto,lf	2	0	0	1	0	F. Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	5
Neale,lf	1	0	1	1	0	Steele,p	2	1	1	0	1
Shean,2b	3	0	1	3	4	Ames,p	0	0	0	0	1
Regan,p	4	0	1	0	1	Watson,p	0	0	0	0	2
						aDeFate	1	0	0	0	0
						bStewart	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	4	9	27	12	Totals	32	2	6	24	17

a Batted for Ames in the eighth.
b Ran for Cruise in the ninth.
Error—Kopf.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Steele, J. Smith, Groh. Three-base hit—Long. Stolen bases—Chase, Neale. (2). Roush. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, Thorpe, Kopf. Sacrifice flies—Wingo, Chase. Double plays—Shean and Chase; Long, Betzel and Gonzales; Miller and F. Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 3; Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 5 hits and 3 runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) Ames, 2 and 0 in 2; Watson, 2 and 1 in 1; Regan, 6 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Steele, 3; Watson, 1; Regan, 5. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	1

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	3

(Eleven innings.)

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	8	10	2
Providence	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	7	18	4

Toronto at Buffalo — Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	21	8	.724
Providence	20	12	.625
Baltimore	19	14	.576
Toronto	20	15	.571
Rochester	16	17	.485
Buffalo	14	20	.412
Montreal	13	21	.382
Richmond	10	25	.286

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Toronto at Buffalo.
(Two games.)
Providence at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester.

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BELMONT PARK TODAY
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RICHMOND HANDICAP
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MISS VANDERHOEF WINS HARD MATCH

Beats Miss Browning in Spirited Sets to Reach Tennis Semi-Finals at Ardsley.

Play in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday advanced to the semi-final round, four of the most prominent player in the metropolitan section making their way through the third round of the singles event. The four contestants remaining in the tournament are in the upper half of the draw, Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Helene Pollak and in the lower half, Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Miss Molla Bjurstedt. In the matches of both Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner, little difficulty was experienced in vanquishing the third round rivals. The former triumphed over Mrs. David C. Mills at 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood at 6—2, 6—3.

The other two, Miss Pollak and Miss Vanderhoef advanced only after spirited three-set matches. Miss Pollak had to bring all her skill and endurance to bear in beating down the strong opposition which was presented by Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, the score being 3—6, 7—5, 7—5 and default in favor of Miss Pollak. This sharp encounter, following a second round match, so fatigued the victor that she was obliged to default in the doubles event. Miss Vanderhoef's path to victory was also strewn with many dangerous places. It was not until the score reached 5—5, 6—6, that she disposed of the aspirations of Miss Natalie Browning. It was Miss Vanderhoef's greater steadiness that played a determining part in the match.

A match which promised much, but which failed to live up to expectations, was that between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Wood. The latter, not long ago in the Pelham invitation tournament, played the Norse girl to a close score before she was vanquished. Yesterday, Mrs. Wood was not in such good stroke and there was in Miss Bjurstedt's play a pronounced improvement. The latter was particularly adept on her placing shots, those down the lines seeming to predominate. By their effectiveness, Mrs. Wood was forced away from the barrier to the deep court. This is not to say, however, that there were not some sharp rallies at the net for these were interspersed here and there in the contest. Mrs. Wood's stop volley was one of the prettiest strokes in her kit.

The summaries:

Singles.—Second Round—Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Margaret H. Taylor, 6—4, 6—4.
Third Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Natalie Browning, 8—6, 8—6, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, 6—3, 6—3.
Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Grace Gilleaudeau and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 6—0, 11—9.
Second Round—Mrs. Wood and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. F. K. Van Winkle and Miss Emily Scott, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Barbara Hooker, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Adele Cragin and Miss Lorillard Spencer, Jr., won from Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Helen Bernhard by default.

MAYS PUZZLE TO INDIANS.

Red Sox Meet Western Invasion by Repulsing Cleveland.

BOSTON, May 31.—Boston defeated Cleveland 5 to 1 in the first game of the Western invasion today. Mays held the visitors to four hits. The sixth was the world champions' big scoring inning, when, with two out, Lewis doubled, Walker singled, and Gardner's home run for three tallies. Boehling started his first game of the season for Cleveland, but after six innings was replaced by Coumbe.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	0	5	Chapman,ss	4	0	1	5	6
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	15	1	Speaker,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Lewis,lf	2	1	2	2	0	Roth,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Walker,cf	3	2	1	2	0	W'gans,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	2	1	Harris,1b	2	0	0	12	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	7	Evans,1b	4	1	0	1	4
Agnew,c	2	0	0	1	2	O'Neill,c	4	0	1	0	3
Mays,p	3	0	1	0	2	Boehling,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aAllison	1	0	0	0	0
						bBillings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	5	7	27	18	Total	29	1	4	24	17

a Batted for Boehling in seventh.
b Batted for Coumbe in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Wambsgans, Coumbe, Janvrin, Walker.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Lewis, O'Neill. Home run—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Roth. Sacrifice flies—Graney, Walker. Double plays—Boehling, Chapman and Harris; Chapman and Harris; Janvrin, Scott and Gainer. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; Mays, 5; Coumbe, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 7 hits, 5 runs in 6 innings; Coumbe, 0 and 0 in 2; Mays, 4 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Speaker.) Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

TWO PLAYERS EXEMPT.

All Other Washington Players Register for Conscription.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In compliance with the conscription act, members of the Washington Baseball Club today registered for military service at the District Building. Only two, McBride and Craft, are exempt. The former is over age and the latter not yet twenty-one. The players eligible for draft are Ainsmith, Ayers, Dumont, Gallia, Gharrity, Harper, Henry, Jamieson, Johnson, Shaw, Crane, Foster, Judge, Leonard, Morgan, Shanks, Menosky, Milan, Smith and Rice.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 31.—members of the local club of the American Association today registered for military service under the conscription law. Three players, Knight, Altizer and Owen, are exempt, being over age.

Braves Beat St. Louis Browns.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 31.—Rain interrupted the Boston Nationals and St. Louis Americans exhibition game here today at the end of the sixth inning with the score 4 to 3 in favor of Boston. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	2	—	4	8	1
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Allen and Tragresser; Hamilton and Hale. Umpires—Nallin and Emslie.

New York State League.

Elmira 5; Syracuse, 2.
Binghamton, 4; Utica, 3.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Harrisburg, 2.
Reading, 8; Scranton, 3.

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REACH FINALS AT YONKERS.

Mrs. Huff and Miss Means Come Through at Amackassin Club.

Most of the playing in the Amackassin Club tennis tournament yesterday was done in the women's singles event, in which Mrs. M. B. Huff and Miss E. Means came through to the final round. The former defeated Mrs. F. Waring with the score 6—3, 6—4, and Miss Means triumphed over Mrs. Ingo Hartman in a three-set match at 5—7, 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Hartman's play during the day was of superior quality, and she almost wrested victory from Miss Means. Just before this contest Mrs. Hartman had been forced to a three-set match in scoring a victory over Mrs. F. J. Strauss, and this tired her a bit. Her play against Miss Means was therefore robbed of some of its effectiveness.

Only two matches were contested in the men's singles. In the upper half of the draw, Ingo Hartman and Benjamin Letson came through to semi-final-round brackets, the former by reason of a default and the latter by defeating Herbert Taylor at 6—3, 6—4. The men's doubles event also started yesterday.

The summaries:

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—Ingo Hartman won from Willard Botsford by default; Benjamin Letson defeated H. Taylor, 6—3, 6—4.
Women's Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. F. Waring won from Mrs. G. B. Hirsch by default.
Second Round—Mrs. Ingo Hartman defeated Miss D. Seal, 6—1, 7—5; Mrs. J. Strauss defeated Mrs. E. Henderson, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. Jenkins won from Mrs. H. Blumenthal by default; Miss Mary Lowerre defeated Mrs. F. Damrau, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard won from Miss T. Blum by default; Mrs. Waring won from Miss Helene Pollak by default.
Third Round—Mrs. Ingo Hartman defeated Mrs. F. J. Strauss, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5; Miss E. Means defeated Mrs. Jenkins, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Mary Lowerre defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Mrs. F. Waring, 6—3, 6—4.
Semi-final Round—Miss E. Means defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Miss Mary Lowerre, 6—3, 7—5.

SCARBORO DOUBLES PLAY.

Whitney and Throckmorton Defeat Alexander and Parker.

Frederick B. Alexander and Harry S. Parker made their début into the Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament yesterday, and after winning one match in doubles, this team was forced to acknowledge defeat in a semi-final round encounter against J. Whitney and Harold A. Throckmorton, with the score 6-4, 6-2.

The doubles play was the feature of yesterday's competition in the tournament, and it progressed to the final round. Whitney and Throckmorton won a bracket in the lower half of the event. In the upper half, the team to come through is made up of Lyle E. Mahan and A. W. MacPherson.

The summaries:

Doubles.—Second Round—Fred B. Alexander and Harry S. Parker defeated Fred C. Inman and Howard A. Plummer, 6—1, 7—5; E. H. Whitney and Harold Throckmorton defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Robert Le Roy, 6—3, 9—7.
Semi-final Round—Whitney and Throckmorton defeated Alexander and Parker, 6—4, 6—2.

MURRAY LOSES IN DOUBLES.

Karl Behr and Seaton Porter Win Greenwich Tennis Event.

Karl H. Behr and Seaton Porter won the Decoration Day round robin lawn tennis doubles on the clay courts of the Field Club of Greenwich of Greenwich, Conn. In their opening match Behr and Porter outplayed R. Lindley Murray, the great Californian, and Frederick C. Inman after three sets at 6—4, 5—6, 7—5. Murray, rated at No. 4 on the national list, played his usual volleying and smashing game. The match marked his first tournament appearance this season.

Behr and Porter, in their second contest, defeated Cedric A. Major and Charles L. Johnston, Jr., at 6—4, 7—5, 10—12, 6—2. Major and Johnston were within a stroke of victory in the second set. The latter team won second honors by defeating Murray and Inman in the odd match at 11—9, 6—1.

MILITARY FLAVOR TO MEET.

Special Events for Soldiers at N. Y. A. C. Games Tomorrow.

Everything is in readiness for the New York Athletic Club's ninety-eighth annual Spring games, which will be held tomorrow afternoon at Travers Island. A decided military flavor will attach to this year's competitions, for the officials of the New York A. C., following their policy of continuing athletic competitions through the war so that potential soldiers may have opportunity to get themselves into proper physical condition, have arranged a special series of three events for those enlisted in any branch of the army or navy service.

These events have not only been recognized by the Army Department of the East, but leaves of absence have been granted for those who wish to compete. Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, has arranged to defray the traveling expenses of the competitors from their camp somewhere up-State. The events for the enlisted athletes are a four-fifths of a mile relay race for teams from companies of the National Guard, regular army, marines, Naval Militia, &c.; a one-half-mile walk, and a one-mile run. In the two first-named events the competitors will wear their service uniforms, and in the mile event they will wear athletic costumes.

Red Cross nurses will be on the field selling programs. This privilege has been turned over to the local chapter of the Red Cross, and all the proceeds from the sale will be donated to the society's fund. Another feature of military flavor will be an exhibition drill and review by the members of the New York Athletic Club's Military Training Battalion, which has been organized for the last several weeks.

For the other athletic competitions nearly 500 entries have been received, and among this number the names of many stars are found.

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WHITNEY'S REGRET FINISHES IN FRONT

Beats Yankee Witch by Eight Lengths—Al. M. Dick Also Wins at Belmont.

Though the enthusiasm created by a Memorial Day crowd was lacking at Belmont Park yesterday there was no falling off in the interest of the 5,000 spectators that attended the third day of the Westchester Racing Association meeting. Larger fields went to the post and the races were as exciting as on the two previous days.

Harry Payne Whitney's Regret, the queen of the turf as a two- and three-year-old, made her first appearance of the season, and, being suited to the conditions of the third race, galloped home eight lengths in front of the Glen Riddle Farms' Yankee Witch. It was only an exercise canter for the daughter of Broomstick-Jersey Lightning, but the turfmen present were delighted to see that as a matured racer Regret retains the good looks and speed that made her a universal favorite early in her career.

The Hollis Selling Stakes and the Mineola Handicap were the features of the card, and both developed rattling contests, with the Mineola Handicap taking preference because of the class of horses engaged. H. H. Hewitt's Skeptic, a starter in the Kentucky Derby, was the original favorite in the Mineola, which was run over the mile course. There were so many supporters, however, for Roy Yager's Al M. Dick that he closed a slight favorite over the Hewitt youngster. Both these three-year-olds were highly considered by the handicapper, and had to concede weight to the older horses, the handicapper's judgment being sustained when the finish was fought out between them.

Al M. Dick had a victory at Jamaica to reinforce the reputation he gained at Pimlico by his defeat of Fruit Cake and others of his age, and in the race yesterday he proved himself a genuine race horse, which will likely have little trouble for the best in his division. He showed speed enough at the start to pinch off Flittergold, which had the rail, and withstand challenges on the part of Brooklyn, Celandria and Dad-dy Choice in the run along the back stretch.

Going around the turn Robinson brought up Skeptic to try conclusions with Al M. Dick, and the race thereafter was between this pair. Williams, who guided Al M. Dick, held close to the rail position, and managed to forge ahead in the final drive and win by a neck. Skeptic beat Celandria by three lengthths for the place.

The Hollis Selling Stake at six furlongs on the main course also brought out a well-matched field, the track speculation resulting in O. C. Rasch's Gloomy Gus closing a slight favorite over to R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Killdee. R. F. Carman's Startling also had many friends, and justified the confidence of his admirers by setting a hot pace, with Gloomy Gus and Killdee in close attendance.

Going around the turn Collins rushed Gloomy Gus to the front, but Startling was holding on so closely that it was a toss-up as the pair raced through the stretch. Robinson, who had the mount on Startling, again was courting defeat, for Gloomy Gus persevered long enough to win by a head. Startling was a length and a half in front of Killdee.

The largest field of the season went to the post in the first race for two-year-olds, in which John E. Madden's Paganini graduated from the maiden ranks. Troise got the Plaudit colt away winning in the field of seventeen, and he reached the finish line a length in front of Gifford Cochran's Amackassin, with the Whitney candidate, Santiago, third.

The steeplechase for horses of the selling class provided one of the best contests ever seen through the field at Belmont Park, with Robert L. Gerry's Crest Hill winning a close decision. Meshach and J. E. Widener's Esconaba, the favorite, only a head away. Escobaba made all the running, and a dangerous competitor was eliminated when Ballybay fell in the back stretch. Meshach and Crest Hill moved up then, and the three crossed the line locked so that only the judges could determine the winner.

John E. Madden took advantage of the victory of Paganini in the first race to sell that youngster, as well as the three-year-old Milkman, to the Brighton Stable. The same stable also purchased the two-year-olds Tippity Witchet and Corydon from Harry Payne Whitney.

Between the third and fourth race C. K. G. Billings's Omar Khayyam showed that he is fit for the Withers Stakes tomorrow by working a mile in 1:42 3-5. This winner of the Kentucky Derby will be offered for sale before the races tomorrow.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:53.

Paganini, J. E. Madden's br. c., 101 pounds, by Plaudit-American Girl, 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. (R. Troise) 1
Amackassin, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 108, by Sweep-Radiance, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1. (L. McAtee) 2
Santiago, H. P. Whitney's ch. g., 108, by Sans Souci II.-Aster Cross, even money third. (F. Robinson) 3
Woodthrush, Gyp, Stella Mia, High Olympus, Expression, Peace and Plenty, Tumble In, Sharks, Billet Doux, Alsea O., Ideal, George W. Avery, Dryland, and Old Metal also ran.

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COMMUNITY SINGING FOR THE ARMY CAMPS

Urged by H. Barnhart in His Demonstration of "Psychology of Crowds" at Music Conference.

More than 350 delegates to the National Conference on Community Music were present at Washington Irving High School last night when Harry Barnhart gave his demonstration of the "psychology of crowds singing," and told them there was work like that this Summer for all who could get out into the army camps. A new feature along the same line was added to the morning program today at the Hotel Astor, where Lee F. Hammer, member of a War Department commission on various camp activities, was announced to speak on "Community Music in the Training Camps."

The delegates were welcomed yesterday at the Astor with speeches by Mrs. Howard Mansfield and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, as well as Arthur Farwell, J. C. Freund, and Peter W. Dykema of the University of Wisconsin. During luncheon, at which Kate Douglas Wiggin presided and spoke, Percy MacKaye also read a poem, Mrs. Edward MacDowell told of pageants given at Peterborough, N. H., and John Collier discussed "Music in Relation to Americanization." In the evening, after visits to a dozen settlement houses uptown and down, there were moving pictures of the Bohemian Club "Jinks," shown by W. J. McCoy of San Francisco, with some of the songs sung by David Bispham.

Today's speakers at the Astor include Claude Bragdon of Rochester, Mrs. David A. Campbell of Chicago, Arthur Nevin of the University of Kansas, Frances Brundage of Chicago, and Margaret Barrell of Buffalo. The sessions end tonight with Haydn's "Creation" at the Hippodrome, where the soloists are Florence Hinkle, Harriet Foster, Dan Beddoe, and Frederick Gunther.

"AIDA" IN CITY STADIUM.

Claudia Muzio to Sing Title Role in Performance June 16.

The open air festival performance of Verdi's "Aida," on June 16 at 8:20 P. M., in the City College Stadium, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be for the benefit of the American Defense Society.

By consent of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Claudia Muzio, the Metropolitan opera singer, will appear in the title role, and Andres de Segurola will appear as the High Priest. Other members of the cast will be announced on Sunday. Tickets will range from $1 to $5.

FOR CITY-OWNED BUS LINES.

Municipal Ownership League Objects to Additional Franchises.

The League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City last night made public a letter written to Mayor Mitchel protesting against the granting of further franchises to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and demanding that the city take over the operation of the bus lines. The letter pointed out that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company last year earned 900 per cent. or $422,906 on a capital stock of $50,000. This the league contends is a loss of revenue to the city.

"May we note," the letter continues, "that the average wage paid the 725 employes of the company last year was $822.59 or nearly $140 less than your Committee on Standardization of Salaries found to be a living wage; while the average salary paid the eight officials was $5,068.62."

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W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

ITALIAN KING'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA

Senate Hears Prince of Udine Deliver Appreciation of Our Entry Into War.

NATIONS' IDEALS IDENTICAL

Problem of Shipping the Greatest for All the Allies—But It Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Prince of Udine, of the Italian war mission, on the floor of the Senate today delivered a message to the American people in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, welcoming the entrance of the United States into the war as the final moral justification of the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The message breathed confidence in ultimate victory, and stressed the necessity of destroying the prestige of a perverted German science and philosophy.

Of the entrance of the United States after the violent offenses against right had become clear and the American flag had been insulted, he said: "You bring us the sacred recognition of our right, you bring us moral confidence, and the conviction that our cause is holy and that the great free democracy shares our feeling, our spirit, and our hope."

The Prince was received with great enthusiasm when introduced by Vice President Marshall. He appeared in full dress uniform of a naval Captain, and was accompanied by the other leading members of the mission. The Senators, many members of the House, and officials followed his slow English with deep interest. He said in part:

"In this hour of danger, in which military absolutism is threatening every one, there are nations that have forgotten old and new competitions and have united to defeat this menace to the common safety. We are in a more fortunate position. Between the United States of America and Italy there has never been any cause of conflict. This new and closer union means for us a greater bond of sympathy and solidarity, added to those which already linked us.

"This long friendship without strife, this union without mistrust, this cloudless future, are enhanced by the fact that both our peoples are at war to defend the same ideals of humanity and justice.

Little Nations Sacrificed.

"Nearly three years have elapsed since Europe, without any justifying motive, perhaps without any motive at all, beyond the will of a small military oligarchy, was driven into the greatest conflict which human history records. Little nations, which were entirely guiltless and which within their small territory contained masterpieces of art and treasures of industry, have been barbarously sacrificed. In the conquered countries personal slavery has returned as in the worst periods of mediaeval invasions.

"In the enemy's camp science has perhaps sought to justify all these excesses. Will human conscience ever be able to justify them? Your wars have been fought for independence and for liberty. In your wars and in ours an ideal light has guided us, and our efforts were all directed toward a most noble aim. What ideals did those who have brought so much suffering upon the world aim at, outside the dominion of force and the triumph of violence?

"For nearly three years our Continent looked with anxious eyes toward your great and free country. We knew that the European war had increased your trade and given new vigor to your industries. Many feared that because of the ocean that divides us the great cry of grief from oppressed Belgium would only sound faintly in your ears; many feared that, absorbed by the activities of industry and labor, you would fail to take an interest in our struggles and in our sorrows.

"We, however, looked toward you with trusting sympathy; we felt that the great fatherland of liberty, the noble democracy which offered its hospitality to all the peoples of Europe, without distinction of race, of religion, or of language and granted to all of them the protection of the same just and humane laws, could not remain indifferent.

"Nevertheless we waited your decision with anxiety, and it seemed to us that the holiness of our cause was in need of recognition by those who from afar would judge us with more serenity. You waited to intervene until violence and offenses against right had become clearer and more evident.

"You bring all the enthusiasm of your national youth to science and to labor. Our enemies are aware that you will bring into the war which is flooding Europe with blood and making the earth barren, the invaluable strength of your men and of your wealth. For this most noble adherence to our cause, given without any thought of conquest or of material wealth, we shall always be grateful to you.

President's Message a Classic.

"The message of your President as our sovereign has said, is worthy, by the nobility of its conceptions and the dignity of its form, to rank with the most inspiring pages in the history of ancient and immortal Rome. It was greeted with the enthusiasm of faith when it made clear the objects of the war and defined the aims of American action.

"By proclaiming that right is more precious than peace; that autocratic Governments, supported by the force of arms, are a menace to civilisation; by affirming the necessity of guaranteeing the safety of the world's democracies; by proclaiming the right of small nations to live and to prosper, America has now, through the action of her President, acquired a title of merit which history will never forget.

"Italy entered into the war with aims equal to those which you pursue. Her territory had not been invaded, her insecure boundaries had not been violated. Our people understood that the sacrifice of free nations was the prelude to their own sacrifice, and that we could not remain indifferent without denying the very reasons of our existence.

"Italy wants the safety of her boundaries and her coasts, and she wants to secure herself against new aggressions. Italy wants to deliver from long-standing martyrdom populations of Italian race and language that have been persecuted implacably, and are nevertheless prouder than ever of their Italian nationality. But Italy has not been and will never be an element of discord in Europe, and as she willed her own free national existence at the cost of any sacrifice, so she will contribute with all her strength to the free existence and development of other nations.

"By increasing the ruthlessness of submarine warfare and thus rendering navigation unsafe and dangerous, our enemies hope to win the war by increasing misery and suffering. They hope that our powerful ally, Great Britain, will lack food; that France will lack food and men, and that Italy will lack especially food, and that which is more important, coal for the war, for industries and for railways. The problem of shipping 4s for all of us the greatest problem of the war.

"With our united efforts we shall vanquish all these difficulties, and that which the force of arms, secretly prepared and unexpectedly employed, was not able to accomplish, will not be accomplished by disloyal means on land and water. We shall triumph over all these difficulties if we continue our efforts in brotherly agreement, united by the great duty which we now have voluntarily taken upon us for a cause which is superior to all worldly interests, and which partakes of an almost divine nobility.

"The mission of which I have the honor to be the head and in which there are representatives of the Senate of the Kingdom, of the Chamber of Deputies, and members of the Government, desires to express through me the liveliest sympathy to the representatives of the American people.

"May God protect our two nations. A day will come when we shall be proud of our sufferings and when our sacrifices will be rewarded. Let us endeavor to bring that day nearer which shall put an end to the sorrows of so many who are suffering and dying without guilt. Let us hasten its coming, worthy representatives of the American people, by our firm will to obtain the victory and by our complete solidarity of ideals, of sacrifices, and of deeds."

After delivering his address, the visitors were introduced to Senators.

To Join in Central Purchase Plan.

The financial and economic members of the Italian mission this afternoon held their first formal meeting with American officials, when they discussed with Secretary McAdoo and others at the Treasury Department the merging of the present intricate Italian purchasing system in this country into the general central committee proposed for all the allied nations. Italy already has signified her desire to join in the plan worked out by the British and French mission for the erection of one monster purchasing agency for all the Allies' supplies here, with the idea of preventing competition and inflated prices and securing a fairer distribution.

A second loan of $100,000,000 is to be made to Italy for June, and announcement of it is expected shortly. Of the original $100,000,000 about $60,000,000 already has been expended by the present Italian purchasing agencies here, and the balance is expected to be used up in the next few days.

The Prince of Udine today sent a telegram to Captain Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, expressing his gratification over the mission's visit to Annapolis and congratulating the Superintendent upon the institution.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BID FOR $75,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is understood that the United States Steel Corporation's subscription of $25,000,000 has been put through the First National Bank.

It was learned yesterday that the Bankers' Trust Company had already in hand subscriptions amounting to $30,000,000. The Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank have not yet indicated the size of their subscriptions. The Bank of New York yesterday announced that it had subscribed to $3,000,000, and several $1,000,000 applications were reported, among them being those of Middleton S. Burrill, Jesse L. Livermore, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the American Tobacco Company, Endicott, Johnson & Co., H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., and the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Kean Taylor & Co. announced that $1,961,350 had been subscribed by 201 of its customers, and in Philadelphia it was reported that the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities had applied for $2,000,000 for itself and clients.

Many Subscriptions Announced.

Some of the other subscriptions announced were $800,000 by W. H. Goadby & Co., $500,000 by the Chicago Title and Trust Company, $250,000 by Crane & Co., $200,000 by Victor Morawetz, $125,000 by the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Boston, $100,000 by Jacquelin & de Coppet, $100,000 by the Travelers' Indemnity Company, $100,000 by Bloomingdale Brothers, $100,000 (additional) by John Muir, $100,000 by New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., and $100,000 by the Neptune Meter Company.

According to a report circulated about the New York Stock Exchange, two large traders have subscribed to $1,000,000 each of the Liberty Loan bonds. Steel common made a new high record of 136 during the forenoon trading yesterday. These traders, it is said, have been heavy speculators in steel and leather issues, and with the profits made in the stock market they bought Liberty Bonds.

The ten-dollar participation certificates issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were placed on sale yesterday. Various banks and stores sent their messengers early in the morning to buy large blocks of these certificates, which they will sell to the public. The bank officials have not yet received replies from all of the stores to whom letters were sent concerning the certificates, but judging from the responses that have come in, it appears certain that the bank will have to print several thousand more.

The Liberty Loan Committee issued the following statement:

His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, has authorized a statement to the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, for Maryland, in order that it should be promulgated in the press to emphasize the fact that he is in the heartiest sympathy with the nation-wide movement to encourage the widest dissemination of information regarding the character and objects of the Liberty Loan. Cardinal Gibbons let it be known that in the near future he would address an open letter to the clergy of the diocese, exhorting them to use their best endeavors to the furtherance of this project. The statement is authorized that his Eminence has purchased for his own account as a personal investment a block of these securities.

Appeal to Vassar Alumnae.

The Class of 1911, Vassar Alumnae, has just issued 300 letters announcing to members of the class that the participation of college women in the Liberty Loan is important, and is to be encouraged by a new plan worked out in connection with the million dollar Vassar educational endowment campaign now under way. The Class of 1911 has just completed arrangements whereby its remaining share of the endowment fund may be paid in Liberty bonds. The Gift Committee, of which Ruth Danenhower is the spokesman, and the members of which are Mrs. Isaac F. Harris, Chairman; Marjorie McCoy, Helen Paine, Geraldine Shaw, and Mrs. Alanson T. Enos, Jr., are urging immediate participation in the loan, and have signified their ready acceptance of these bonds in payment for endowment pledges already made or to be made.

A campaign to popularize the loan on the east side and other similar districts of the city has been opened by Walter Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co. More than thirty settlement houses and neighborhood associations have been asked by Mr. Sachs to co-operate by means of educational meetings. Nathan D. Levy will address a meeting to be held this evening at the University Settlement in Eldridge Street.

The demand for seats for the big mass meetings to be held at Carnegie Hall and Cooper Union next Monday is five times the number at the disposal of the Liberty Loan Committee, which announced yesterday that no seats would be reserved. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is expected to speak at both meetings. Mayor Mitchel will preside at Carnegie Hall, and the other speakers will be E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Major Charles W. Gordon, Forty-third Cameron Canadian Highlanders, and Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co.

At Cooper Union Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, will preside, and the speakers will be Sheriff "Al" Smith and Governor Edge of New Jersey. The Seventy-first Regiment band will play at both meetings. Mme. Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company will lead in the singing of patriotic songs.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Otto H. Kahn, and Thomas W. Lamont will speak at the Liberty Loan meeting to be held this afternoon by the Merchants' Association at the Bankers' Club.

Instructions for Certificate Buyers.

To correct a misunderstanding which has arisen in some quarters, the Liberty Loan Committee desires to call particular attention to the fact that persons desiring to use the short-term certificates of indebtedness in payment for Liberty Loan bonds must make a formal subscription to the bonds, as the certificates of indebtedness are not directly convertible into the bonds except in payment of formal subscriptions. In other words, a subscription to the certificates of indebtedness is not in itself a subscription to Liberty bonds. The formal bond subscriptions must be entered by holders of certificates as well as others. Of course the certificates may be used in payment for the bonds.

The Liberty Loan of 1917 Campaign Text Book, or "Speakers' Primer," made up of fifty-two pages of information, arguments, and explanatory material in regard to the Liberty Loan bonds, was issued yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee. The booklet has been compiled for the benefit of those who have volunteered to tell the American people the story of the loan, and who will take this great national problem to the citizens of the nation and ask them to provide the Government with the sinews of war to crush Prussianism by buying the bonds.

Among the contents is "A Call for Service," by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis; editorials from the newspapers, an article describing the loan as the "World's Premier Investment," another by George E. Roberts of the National City Bank on the importance of the loan from an economic point of view, and "Why and How to Subscribe for the Loan," by Edwin Bird Wilson.

The American Sugar Refining Company, which some days ago announced its $1,000,000 subscription to the Liberty Loan, has established a plan for aiding its 10,000 employes to purchase the bonds. Employes may pay only $1 a week, and each subscriber receives a button indicating that he has bought a bond, and displaying the legend, "The Nation's Food Service—Sugar."

In addition to the International Mercantile Marine Company's own subscription of $2,000,000 to the Liberty Loan, President P. A. S. Franklin has issued a bulletin to all the company's employes stating that the management is most desirous of encouraging and assisting them to invest in this patriotic fund. The company will arrange to purchase the bonds at par for its employes, and repayment will be made in installments of 10 per cent. a month. On unpaid balances the company will charge the same rate of interest (3½ per cent.) as is received from the Government, and will credit employes' accounts with the value of interest coupons as they are collected.

Subscriptions on Times Blanks.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan made out on the blanks published in the Rotogravure Section of last Sunday's TIMES continue to come in. The following were reported yesterday:

Through the Bankers' Trust Company—	
Margaret Reid Wolf	$1,000
E. L. Shuman	200
Through the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—	
Louis J. Halle	1,000
Through the Treasury Department in Washington—	
Six subscriptions	1,600

CALLS LOAN SMALL FOR U. S.

J. S. Alexander Says $20 Per Capita Is Far Below Allies' Share.

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, issued a statement yesterday at the request of the Liberty Loan Publicity Committee regarding the per capita apportionment of the Liberty Loan. It reads in part as follows:

"Two billion dollars, the amount of the Liberty Loan, sounds like a staggering figure, but measured in terms of per capita apportionment, wealth, and income, and compared with the war borrowings of other peoples who are fighting in the world struggle for liberty, the men and women of the United States are being asked to make a relatively small contribution. That this is true is made strikingly obvious when the Liberty Loan is compared with the $220,000,000,000 national wealth and the $38,000,000,000 annual aggregate income of the people of this country as a background.

"Two billion dollars in the United States means only $20 from each of our people. The per capita income of each person in this country averages $380, the per capita wealth, $2,200; and it is the plan of the Government that the $2,000,000,000 called for in the Liberty Loan shall come from every part of the population, apportioned in accordance with its ability to contribute so that the war for liberty shall be truly a people's war.

"Comparison of the above per capita figures in detail with the corresponding figure for the four leading nations of the Entente Allies will make clear how very little the people of the United States as a whole are being asked to do. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with a per capita wealth of about $1,763, or more than $440 less than that of the United States, and with an annual per capita income of $231, or $149 less than ours in this country, has already made borrowings for the war, at the rate of $444 per British subject. And this country now is asked to loan at the rate of $20 a person, less than one-twentieth of the average war obligations of the English. The war loan obligations incurred by the British as a nation mean that, on the average, English subjects have personally loaned or been made responsible for $444, inasmuch as the national wealth, which is composed of the aggregate wealth of all the individuals in the nation, is pledged as security for war borrowings.

"Even more striking is a comparison with the financial burdens which France, Russia, and Italy have assumed. France has a per capita wealth of $1,767, and a per capita income of only $151; yet to do her share in making the world safe for democracy, France has already assumed financial obligations at the rate of $531 per every man, woman, and child in her population.

"Russia, vast as it is, has a per capita wealth of only $280, and a mere pittance of income for each person of only $36; yet with all her disorganization and internal stress, the Russian people have made war borrowings at the per capita rate of $47. Italy with per capita wealth of $694, and income of $111, has borrowed at the rate of $80 a head.

"Equally prodigious financial efforts have been put forth by the two chief Teutonic allies who are warring to make the world unsafe for democracy; with the added significance that their borrowings have been made out of the pockets of their own people, since their military isolation has prevented them going outside their own borders for ready money. Germany, with a per capita wealth of $1,338 and income of $161, has made borrowings at the rate of $230 per person. A negligible percentage of her $11,000,000,000 war loans has been placed outside the German Empire.

"Germany's chief ally, Austria-Hungary, with a per capita wealth of $808, and income of $111, has borrowed at the rate of $96 per person, every cent of her loans having been raised either within her own borders or in Germany.

"With $220,000,000,000 at their backs and with $38,000,000,000 pouring into their pockets each year, the people of the United States are asked to loan on imperishable security and for lucrative interest, at the rate of only $20 apiece. Oversubscription to the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan many times over will manifest our national determination to play as heroic a part in the world war as has already been so clearly manifested by the nations which are our allies in this world war. There is no reason why there should not be a Liberty bond in every home."

DETROIT TO RAISE $33,000,000.

New England Subscriptions in a Day Exceed $18,000,000.

DETROIT, May 31.—Detroit's Liberty Loan drive to obtain $33,000,000 was started today. It was stated at committee headquarters at the Board of Commerce that it was hoped to obtain this amount in one week.

BOSTON, May 31.—The First National Bank of Boston has subscribed for $10,000,000 of the Liberty Loan. A subscription of $1,000,000 also was reported at New England headquarters here by the Providence committee.

Other subscriptions announced today were: Merchants' National Bank of Boston, $5,250,000; Chase & Sanborn, Boston, $200,000; Fitchburg Bank and Trust Company, $150,350; Appleton Bank of Lowell, $200,000; Greylock Bank of Adams, $160,000; Hadley Falls Trust Company of Holyoke, $250,000; First National Bank of Bangor, $130,750; Bridgewater Trust Company, $108,850; State Bank and Trust of Hartford, $200,000; Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, $300,000; Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, $125,000.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Liberty bond salesmen, armed with Mayor Thompson's belated permission to visit offices in the City Hall, invaded the building today. The first result was a $10,000 subscription in the City Treasurer's office. Joseph Rushkewicz, Assistant City Treasurer, subscribed in the name of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, of which he is Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Will Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case to-day from your grocer, druggist, or Charles & Co. Served at hotels, clubs, and restaurants. Remember the money-back guarantee.

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A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE

You will note almost at once a definite difference between the performance of other cars of like price and the performance of Saxon "Six." It "idles" at a lower speed, accelerates faster, pulls with less labor up hills and is far smoother and easier riding.

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you can have an enjoyable time anywhere, but all things considered, you can have a particularly enjoyable time at Shanley's.

The cabaret of twenty acts is merely one of the many reasons—evenings seven to one.

One luncheon will convince you—seven courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P.M.

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Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY and FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up
THE Orange Grove
A NOVEL FEATURE
Dancing Afternoon and Evening

Artist's Concerts
Janssen wants to see you
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
BROADWAY & 30th STREET
FAMOUS for LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU — A WONDERFUL RESTAURANT

That "Omelette Aux Fines Herbes" !!!

IS your palate jaded? Does it crave a super-thrill, an extra titillation? Then, try that "omelette aux fines herbes" here—um! um!

It's only one of the scores of masterstrokes of a Gastronomical Genius.

The *Vogue Society Circus*, a Musical Review that out-revues any performance in town. Twice nightly—7.15 and 11.30.

Table D'hote Luncheon, 12 to 2.30

Afternoon Tea Dance, 3 to 6.30

Vogue RESTAURANT
Broadway at 48th St.
Management of William Leon

Special Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50
AND AN EXCEPTIONAL BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
SERVED FROM 6 TO 9 P. M. IN THE MAIN DINING ROOM
WITH GUS EDWARDS' NEW ELABORATE Gala Summer Review
PRESENTED TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7 AND 11 P. M.
Also the Original Dixieland "JAZZ" BAND PLAYING PEPPERY MELODIES
REISENWEBER'S, COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. The New World. The Old Lady Who Walked in the Spring. ETHEL BARRYMORE In The 213 Look. CHILTON CLUB BARRIE PLAYS.

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. at 2:20. AFTER THE PLAY NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Starts 11:30

HUDSON W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OUR BETTERS GREAT COMEDY WITH A GREAT CAST.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST" THOS. A.

GLOBE B'way., 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES LAURETTE TAYLOR IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES "THE WILLOW TREE" THURSDAY, JUNE 7. Seats Selling HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with All Star Cast

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. PETER IBBETSON With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore. A Drama of Dreams and Love

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. LAST 3 WEEKS JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

GEO. COHAN'S Mat. Today 2:30, 25 & 50c. N. Tonight, 8:30, 25c to $1.00 EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON RUSSELL THAW In The Film Sensation "Redemption"

You Are Invited to a Free Concert and Community Sing on Friday Evening, June 1st, at 8:10 o'clock in the HIPPODROME
1,300 SINGERS
Under the Direction of Harry Barnhart
Will Sing Haydn's "Creation"
Auspices National Conference on Community Music.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Doorkeeper at 8. Matinee To-morrow, 50c to $1.50. Passing Show of 1917. Henry W. Savage's "The greatest show I ever saw. A credit to any country." CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled Blinking New York." SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES

BOOTH 45th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:30. LAST WEEK this season of MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.), 2:30. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Like the breath of springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smarter than Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Thrilling! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thurs.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30 Evs. 8:30 Thea. N. of B'way.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. 2 Big Comedy Hits, "Pals & Playwrights," "Another Way Out." & (new) "Parish." SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT MONDAY, 2:15.

MME. YORSKA in "JENNY" By BOYSEN. (Her first appearance in a big English part.) Entire proceeds to Actors' Fund of America.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "Better than Pep O' My Heart."—Eve. Sun. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy with MAUDE FULTON The Brat

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. In the Greatest of all Farces WM. COLLIER NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:35. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25 to 75c. "Come Back to Erin." ORCHESTRAL Next Sun. at 3:30. Seats 25c to $1. "Pop" Concert with Soloists Max Jacobs, Conductor. Next Week—WILLIAM FAVERSHAM-HENRIETTA CROSMAN All-Star Combination in "GETTING MARRIED."

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15&8:15. Pop. Prices B'way & 47th. Hip Hip Hooray Girls

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry GREATER THAN EVER. NEW SENSATIONS BURF BATHING 9 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

CRITERION B'way and 44th St. TWICE DAILY Ins. 8:30, 8:30 & 8:30. Enthralling Depiction of The Powers of Darkness Christus
Inspiring Revelation of The Kingdom of Love
TWO HOURS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
500 Good Seats, MATINEES, 25c & 50c.
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FIRST TIME SHOWN NEVER BETTER.
Wm. S. Hart
In a Powerful Drama of the Desert Country. "WOLF" LOWRY"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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MATS. 10, 15, 25c. EVES. 25, 35, 50c. Continuous 12 Noon to 11:30 P. M.
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"MY MOTHER" | "MY FATHER" | "MY-SELF" | "The Call TO ARMS"
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Soloists — Strand Orchestra — Review
Next Week JACK PICKFORD & LOUISE HUFF in "Freckles."

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Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30. Mats. 25, 50c. Nights, 25-$1.
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Ivan Abramson's Spectacular Film Drama of Russia and America
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"A Dramatic Triumph."—Eve. Journal.

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YORKVILLE THEA., 86th St., near Lex. Av. Lenox 8888. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. Adolph Philipp PRESENTS MIZI GIZI in "Poor Girls"

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An outside sunny Room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly & up. Sunny front Room, with bath, $1.50 per day, with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. Full efficient hotel service.
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Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....90 Montgomery Street
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GERMAN PEACE.

The Austrian and German delegates to the Stockholm Socialist Conference have had a conference or caucus of their own. They have put forth a peace program that marks again their official and instructed character. They represent their Governments. Whatever uninstructed, unofficial Socialists go to Stockholm, these are manifest agents of the Ballplatz and the Wilhelmstrasse.

The academic or millennial talk about the "internationalization" of maritime and trade routes and interoceanic canals, restoration of "freedom of commerce on land and sea," return to the maritime principles of the Paris Congress of 1856, restriction of the mechanical means of sea and air warfare, is but moral and virtuous scenery, the poetic decoration of a practical Teuton scheme of plunder.

"No annexations and no indemnities" is the saccharine German phrase so eagerly gulped and regurgitated by the impromptu statesmen of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. For the moment it will not do to favor the annexation of Belgium, bent as the still unbeaten and unconvinced Pan Germans are on that annexation. The Russians must be kept in mind. The Teuton Powers must "pander to the moral sense of the community," as FERNANDO WOOD said. Without an indemnity for the ruin done by Germany, how is Belgium to be restored? Northern France, too. "No indemnities" is become the German-born gospel of the Petrograd proletariat. The Austro-German delegates make skillful use of it.

On Serbia, Austria's special victim, they turn a moist eye. They are "friendly" to her independence. They say patronizingly that Serbia, by joining herself with Montenegro, can assure herself an outlet to the sea. How kind, in view of Austria's previous exclusion of Serbia from the Adriatic! Who is to guarantee the independence of Serbia and Montenegro? The Balkan States, the Teuton delegates say, should be allowed to "settle their affairs without outside interference." What is to keep Austria-Hungary and Germany from interfering? Only the recognition of nationalities, only the erection of one or two Slav States in Austria-Hungary, of a Bohemian-Moravian, a Czech-Slovak State in the north, a union of the South Slavs in Carniola and Dalmatia, of Slavonia and Croatia, Magyar-misruled, in the Reichsland of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Perhaps a federation of these with Serbia and Montenegro can assure the independence of Serbia and Montenegro.

All the Slav peoples in Austria-Hungary are to remain as they are, but the Teuton delegates will "support" their efforts for autonomy. Again, how kind! Austria-Hungary gives nothing, keeps all. All her Slavs, the Italians of the Trentino, the Rumanians of Transylvania, must be ruled against their will.

The treatment of the Polish question is equally saturated with altruism. The Poles of Galicia are to have autonomy. This was promised them last year. Finland and Russian Poland are to be independent States. Russian Poland, as the Teutonic program of 1916 indicated, is to be an "autonomous" State under a ruler selected by the "Teutonic Powers." Amiably crying "No annexations!" Germany and Austria annex, economically and politically, a vast Polish domain, rich in minerals and resources, before the war a mighty industrial region in the west. The Kingdom of Poland is taken from Russia and bestowed in effect upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. Austria keeps her Poles, whom, by the way, she has treated well. Prussia keeps her Poles—Poles of Posen, East Prussia, West Prussia, Upper Silesia, Poles she has vainly tried to Germanize, and whom she has usually treated ill. Why, this is another partition of Poland!

"An enduring solution of the Polish problem can be expected to be reached in the future," the official Socialists say with no visible grin, "by free agreements between the Central Powers and the independent States of Russian Poland." For "independent" read "German." More than fifty years ago the King of Prussia, afterward the Emperor WILLIAM I., said:

> It is equally the duty and interest of Prussia to do everything in her power to prevent the establishment of an independent Polish Kingdom . . . the existence of Prussia would be seriously menaced, as the first effort of the new State would be to recover Danzig.

And that would be fatal. It is an utterly dishonest and impossible scheme that these Socialist dummies of Austria-Hungary and Germany have been instructed to offer. Of the just restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, not a word. "No annexations, no indemnities!"

CONSTITUTION REPAIRING.

We New York folks, who have seen a mighty good revised Constitution rejected by a colossal majority, look with a certain humorous pity upon the efforts of other States to patch the fundamental laws. The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention begins on June 6. On June 26 Arkansas will choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held in November. In July Tennessee will decide at the polls if she wants such a convention in October. In September the Hoosiers will choose their delegates. In November Illinois will vote for or against a convention. So the whole year is an almanac of Constitution repairers, and far on into 1918, and all the years ahead, doubtless, this busy, thankless work will go on.

Meanwhile those sisters that don't treat themselves to conventions can always afford amendments, some of them 8,000 words long. Amid this tempest of amendments and conventions, some conservative souls must remember with regret RUFUS CHOATE'S saying, as applicable in the sphere of government as of health: "I have no constitution. I live under the by-laws."

FOR THE COMING HARVEST.

In the last few days there has been a decided change for the better in all reports about our coming crops. The harvest of most food products promises to be one that will break all records. This will not be true of wheat, but we shall have more of this grain than was expected a month ago. Crop experts predict that in its June report the Government will increase its estimate of only 366,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat to 400,000,000, and possibly to 420,000,000. Probably there is a small increase of Spring wheat acreage, the reductions in two or three States having been overcome by additions in others. Last year's deficient wheat crop was 640,000,000 bushels. There are indications now that this year we shall have as much, and probably a little more. Some expect that 700,000,000 bushels will be harvested. About 620,000,000 bushels are usually required for home consumption and seed. Our European allies will look to us for 200,000,000 bushels. Exports from this country and Canada have recently been about 5,000,000 bushels a week. If our Government assumes control of the apportionment of foodstuffs it will begin with wheat. It is estimated that our cornfields exceed last year's by 15,000,000 acres, and this addition of 14 per cent. will give us the greatest crop ever known. Much land where Winter wheat was killed has been replanted with corn, and in the South the reduction of cotton acreage by about 8½ per cent. is accounted for in part by new cornfields. Acreage increase for oats is more than 10 per cent., and there will be an unprecedented crop of rye, with large gains in vegetables all over the country.

A shortage of labor has not prevented this preparation for a bountiful harvest. Throughout the land, farmers have been aided by State Governments, railroad companies, and local committees. The planting of seed will soon be finished. Canada has had the same labor problem and appears to have solved it with the help of high-school boys, university students, railroad workmen, factory employés, and business men in the cities who gave their vacations to labor in the fields. Commercial organizations bought tractors and loaned them to the owners of land. Canada's wheat acreage has been increased. There will be a labor shortage here at harvest time, but our National and State Governments will find a way to save what has been produced. There is time to prepare for that emergency. It is comforting now to know that so much has been done in the planting season.

GOVERNMENT PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

In his appeal to have appropriations for the army made available immediately, Secretary BAKER said that the Treasury balance available for payments was barely sufficient to meet the Government's needs until today, and that contractors for clothing and equipment are clamoring for payment of bills totaling $18,000,000, with further bills immediately in sight. "Default in the sense of refusal to pay is not to be imagined. The difficulty is persistence in the idea that there is some especial virtue in excess of care in Government disbursements, and stolidity upon the part of paymasters who have too little sympathy with those whose solvency may depend upon their getting what is coming to them when it is due.

An example is afforded in the contrast shown by the railways' methods toward the Government and the Government's methods toward the railways. The Atchison Railway paid a $760,000 corporation tax seven weeks in advance of the due date, merely as an accommodation to the Government. In that the Atchison does no more than thousands of individual citizens have done to a total of millions of dollars in our district. Never was the Government more willingly supported in all it asks from either corporations or individuals. In return, the Government asks especial concessions in its contracts, and then does not promptly pay its bills. In the request of the railways for advanced rates the Chairman of the Southern Pacific Railway testified that its charges for the Mexican mobilization had only just been paid, after a delay which had cost the company $750,000 interest.

Only those whose resources are ample, or those who know the ropes and have inside influence, can venture to supply goods on the risk of remote payment, and perhaps a dispute with an auditor over some obscure statute or regulation not familiar to business men. Now, above all other times, the Government should be the promptest of pay. The people are pouring out their resources like water, and the purveyors are providing the Government more cheaply than others at the same time that they are turning away better private business. For example, it was announced yesterday that the lumber dealers of the Pacific Coast had named a price to the Government of $35 per thousand for the lumber needed for shipbuilding. That is about $5 below the market on ship timbers. Those who sell on such terms ought to get their money as quickly as the Government gets its much-needed lumber, and the proposal is to furnish it within two days between the forest and the ship side. It may be doubted that there is any record of the payment of a Government bill within two days.

That is the difference between the Government's precept and practice in business affairs. Government thinks it can teach business to men of business. They return the compliment by thinking that they can teach government to Government. At a time when it is so apparent that war is business it is desirable that Government should manage war upon business principles, promptness of payment being a leading virtue both practiced and appreciated by business men.

THE LIBERTY LOAN'S "SUCCESS."

Unofficial estimates put the total subscriptions here to the Liberty Loan at more than twice the minimum apportioned to New York by the Treasury and an increase above the maximum by half. If those estimates are true, and the rate is continued, New York would come pretty close to taking the entire loan itself before the books are closed. If the country also meets expectations, there will not be enough of the loan to go around, and somebody must go without. On no other basis could the loan be called wholly successful. It would not be successful if New York took the whole two billions. It would not be successful if the entire country covered the loan with a little to spare. The loan will not be as successful as it ought to be unless it carries to Germany the conviction that the masses of Americans are pledging their lives, their property, and their sacred honor for the defeat of Kaiserism.

It is a mistake to measure the success of the loan solely by the dollars subscribed. The real test of the loan is its measure of popular sentiment. If the entire two billions were to be taken by the hundred-odd persons whose incomes are over a million dollars a year, the loan would be a miserable failure. It would show how many wanted to evade their taxes rather than how many wanted to pay to beat the Germans. The inference would be similar if New York should take enough more than its share to enable the country to take much less than its share. The success of the loan will be measured as much by the numbers who subscribe as by the dollars they subscribe all together. The success of the loan should be calculated along the lines of the figures of the recruiting. The West is proud of its men volunteers, and with right. The West would be entitled to still greater credit if it showed itself as willing to support its fighters as to furnish them. The same is true of every State of the country. It is just as true of the East that it ought to be as forward with its men as with its money.

There should be an honorable rivalry between States, as between individuals, each to do its best, and to see that all the rest do as well. The greatest success which could be wished for the loan would be that the subscribers were so many that there would be no allotment to those who took over $100. If the result shall be that no allotments above $1,000, or above $5,000, are made, there would be a waiting line for the next few billions, and all subscribers to this loan would have something worth more than they paid for it, with the Kaiser's chagrin for an added attraction. The modest subscribers for the smaller amounts, if they take the entire loan among them, will have two strings to their bow—they will make the rich pay their taxes unless they pay a profit to the fortunate owners of the bonds now offered, and they will give the Germans their worst reading since JOFFRE stopped them. They know that we are rich and will not care if our millionaires are against them. It will be different if the loan shall prove that Americans by millions, practically with unanimity, are against all that Germany's dynasty stands for. That is the message that the loan ought to take over the sea, both to Germany and to our allies against Germany.

GERMANY'S TWO HANDS.

The trial and conviction of Captain VON RINTELEN, the German conspirator who was so active in organizing plots here in 1915, illuminated Germany's methods of starting trouble in the United States. He hired such Americans as were for hire, and for such as were not he made use of high-sounding catchwords and enlisted their ignorant enthusiasm. With one hand he organized strikes and riots and tried to bring about a war with Mexico; this was his red hand. With the other he organized mass meetings to prate about the freedom of the seas, about universal peace, and anything else that sounded well; this was his white hand. Neither was his hand, both were the hands of the German Government, which sent him here.

The two hands are still busy, though RINTELEN himself is in jail; the methods are the same. The red hand stirs up the mountaineers of the feud region to massacre the landowners and Government officers, stealthily reaches out for ignorant young men who can be induced to join in anti-draft movements that will lead to rioting. The white hand still organizes mass meetings, though now the watchwords have changed; now the tools of Germany—and it makes no difference that some of them are entirely unconscious that they are tools of Germany and think they are crusaders for the millennium—are prating about forcing the President to state the terms of peace, about ending the war when Germany stops her submarine lawlessness.

In RINTELEN'S day, in 1915, the Government was patient with both the hired tools of Germany and the innocent goslings who were Germany's tools without knowing it. Now, however, we are at war. The object of RINTELEN'S plottings, whether of the red hand or the white, was to create disaffection and bloodshed and to arrest the arm of the Government. The object today is the same. A plausible talker reciting fraudulent platitudes from a platform in the name of universal and immediate peace, a German agent stirring up massacre in the mountains, both contribute their labors, whether one of them knows it or not, toward a sure end, which is disaffection and bloodshed and the arrest of the Government's arm. The Government will not wait for the bloodshed, and it should not even wait for the disaffection. What could be tolerated in 1915 cannot be tolerated in 1917. The time to show a firm hand is at the beginning, when the harm has not yet been accomplished. The consciously disloyal and the unconsciously disloyal must be stopped now, stopped by the arm of the law, and stopped hard.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

United to Serve the Country.

Between no two men, probably, is friendly co-operation for the attainment of a common end less often seen, or more astonishing, on general principles, when an instance of it is to be observed, than between the Chairmen of the Democratic and the Republican National Committees. Of course the occupants of those high places are not necessarily personal enemies, but in their official capacity it is so distinctly the business of each to antagonize the plans and thwart the hopes of the other that all their relations naturally tend to be at least "strained," and for them to sheathe the metaphorical knives with which it is the profession of each constantly to lunge at the other's metaphorical vitals—that is a spectacle to make politicians gasp and ordinary folk wonder if they are awake.

Yet this next-to-impossible conjunction has come to pass! It took nothing less than the great war, however, to bring it about, and, in the midst of that most dreadful storm, one finds a centre of calm where WILLIAM R. WILLCOX and VANCE MCCORMICK, all their grudges forgotten and all their grievances assuaged, have sent out a jointly signed appeal to Democrats and Republicans.

This unique document half orders and half entreats every member of the two organizations to work amicably and energetically for the success of next Tuesday's registration. The two leaders remind all their subordinates that the law under which the registering will be done was passed by Congress by a vote showing no trace of party lines; that the national safety and welfare are involved in the thoroughness with which this preparation for the selective draft is accomplished, and that the good citizen will support and obey it simply because he is a good citizen.

All this is fine, sound doctrine, and the two Chairmen have set an admirable example for partisans all over the country.

Cossacks Are Not So Awful.

If inclination to say a good word for Cossacks had not been a stranger to so many minds, possibly the present very obvious opportunity to do just that would not come as the surprise it does to most of us. We have been accustomed to think of Cossacks only as the ruthless instruments of an archaic despotism—to picture them as wild horsemen riding through a crowd of helpless civilians and beating them brutally with heavy whips.

That conception, of course, is not without excuse, but, had observation been a little more careful, it would, or at any rate might, have been seen that in all these cases the Cossacks were illustrating the soldierly quality of executing without question the orders that had come down to them from the Commander in Chief of the army of which they were a trusted and highly efficient part. Responsibility for their acts rested on other shoulders than their own—all of it, as responsibility is counted in every military organization—and that the Cossacks have intelligence as well as courage has been shown by the attitude which they have taken since the revolution gave them their first chance without disloyalty to act on their own judgment and initiative.

While so many other sections of the Russian army became utterly demoralised as soon as the Czar fell, the Cossacks have preserved their sense of discipline. They have indulged in no wild vagaries in regard to a ruinous and treacherous peace with the enemies of free Russia and her allies, and they have made plain their determination to support the new Government as faithfully as they did its predecessor. The address which they have sent to Petrograd contrasts most agreeably in its good sense with most of the other expressions of opinion that have come from the Russian soldiers, around whose name cluster no such evil associations as around that of the Cossacks, and it is upon the latter, evidently, that the Provisional Government can rely most confidently for help in carrying out its plans.

Alternative Loans Suggested.

Sober consideration is deserved by a statement made by S. STANWOOD MENKEN at the National Security League's meeting on the upper east side. "If you don't subscribe to the Liberty Loan," he said, "you will subscribe later to an indemnity loan."

There may be some sacrifice of the probabilities in this, but to do that is sometimes permissible, when the object is to force and fix attention, and in this particular case the improbability is that the Liberty Loan will fail, not in the assertion that, if it should fail, there would come a day when everybody would be compelled, not asked, to pay his part of a sternly exacted indemnity to a victorious enemy.

That contingency is indeed remote, and of course Mr. MENKEN, no more than the rest of us, believes that the Liberty Loan will not be subscribed and oversubscribed. The dread alternative is there, however, for again and again have the intentions of Germany been explicitly asserted by serious exponents of her policies and expectations.

Her losses have been colossal, and she knows where money can be had for the taking if she wins the war. The United States is now her only enemy with huge resources as yet hardly touched. The choice really is between the Liberty Loan and an indemnity loan, and it was no empty phrase that Mr. MENKEN used.

What Are They Trying to Prove?.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be interesting to know just what the suffragists are trying to prove by the statements made in Helen C. Mansfield's letter published May 28. The eleven States having the highest percentage of enlistments may be suffrage States—no one intends to deny this—but what possible connection can there be between a woman's voting and a man's enlisting in the army? Are we supposed to infer that in the suffrage States the men are being persuaded to enlist by the more patriotic women? Perhaps this is true in some cases in all the States, but such an argument would be absolutely contradictory to the theories of the suffrage agitators. For, if women have so strong an influence over men, why can they not exercise it in questions of politics, instead of demanding the vote for themselves? As usual, the suffragists have forgotten to be consistent.

And is a woman who votes more patriotic than one who does not? Most emphatically, no! The majority of women do not want to vote, and yet nearly every woman in the country is striving to do whatever lies in her power to be of patriotic service. Who has ever, as Miss Mansfield states, "made light of the patriotism of women"? She seems to imply that this has been done by persons opposed to woman suffrage, but surely most of us would scorn an argument so unfair, knowing as we do that, since the beginning of this nation's history, the women have stood by her loyally in every crisis. There are, no doubt, a few weak women who, like Jeannette Rankin, "want to stand by their country"—conditionally—but Miss Rankin is no more a fair representative of America's women than Senator La Follette and Champ Clark are fair representatives of America's men.

MERCEDES E. LLANO.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 29, 1917.

Syrians Are Not Turks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish, through your paper, to bring out one point with strong emphasis, namely, the fact that the Syrians are not Turks. This is of extreme importance just now, in view of the coming conscription. The Syrians differ from the Turks as regards their race, religion, and language, and the tendencies of the two races are entirely opposed. As a matter of fact, there is nothing that binds the Syrians to the Turks except a sense of revenge for the Turkish atrocities in Syria. The Syrians in the United States hail with enthusiasm the entry of America into the war, and both as a community and as individuals are preparing to fight under the Stars and Stripes. Some of them are already fighting under the French tricolor. The writer has enlisted in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, but was told that his services may not be accepted, although he has his first naturalization papers. It will be a great pity if, through failure to distinguish between two races, which are entirely antagonistic, the United States will prevent the Syrians from doing their bit in the great world work of ending Turkish atrocities and overthrowing German autocracy.

F. I. SHATARA, M. D.
New York, May 30, 1917

THE SURGEON.

What! Pedro wounded? Pedro! Good old scout!
A dozen men here owe their lives to him,
That brave, fine comrade of the trench and march,
Doing his bit like any polilu grim!
After the heaviest charge, in blackest night,
He'll find a man with just the spark of life
Beneath a heap of dead. Oh, say, it's tough
That he, poor fellow, must endure the knife!
How did it happen? Flying shrapnel? M-m!
Honest! if it had gashed my own left side
It could not hurt me more! There'll be some tears,
If word goes 'round that he, old chum, has died!
Why, just this morning he stood by me, fond,
Those big brown eyes so knowing and so sad!
He seemed to wonder at such misery—
That men could fight and hate and be so mad!
Jack's holding him? On Billy's service coat?
They're waiting—and for ME?—I've lost my nerve,
Though my old knife's been true these hundred times.
And done its work, and never dared to swerve!
I can't! Let Jenkins do it! Pedro? Why he watched
While I was snatching just a day-break nap!
That prince of Red Cross dogs! Still—yes—I'll go!
Brace up!—and quick! For we must save him, dear old chap!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE HOUSE REVENUE BILL

A Constructive Criticism.

SECOND ARTICLE: How Shall the Taxes be Apportioned? and Conclusion.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

In considering the apportionment of the extraordinary burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

(1) The burden of taxes must be spread as far as possible over the whole community so as to cause each individual to share in the sacrifices according to his ability to pay and according to his share in the Government.

(2) Taxes on consumption, which are necessarily borne by the community at large, should be imposed as far as possible on articles of quasi-luxury rather than on those of necessity.

(3) Excises should be imposed as far as possible upon commodities in the hands of the final consumer rather than upon the articles which serve primarily as raw material for further production.

(4) Taxes upon business should be imposed as far as possible upon net earnings rather than upon gross receipts or capital invested.

(5) Taxes upon income which will necessarily be severe should be both differentiated and graduated. That is, there should be a distinction between earned and unearned incomes and there should be a higher rate upon the larger incomes. It is essential, however, not to make the income rate so excessive as to lead to evasion, administrative difficulties, or to the more fundamental objections which have been urged above.

(6.) The excess profits which are due to the war constitute the most obvious and reasonable source of revenue during war times. But the principle upon which these war-profit taxes are laid must be equitable in theory and easily calculable in practice.

Tested by the above principles the House bill sins in numberless respects.

Title 1 includes the income taxes, both new and retroactive. The retroactive tax is clearly inequitable. It applies to corporations and individuals alike, and it seeks in the case of corporations to tax something which is non-existent, for the 1916 corporate earnings have been for the most part distributed in the shape of dividends.

The additional income tax as passed by the House runs up to a rate of 60 per cent. This is a sum unheard of in the history of civilized society. It must be remembered that it was only after the first year of the war that Great Britain increased her income tax to the maximum of 34 per cent., and that even now in the fourth year of the war the income tax does not exceed 42½ per cent. It could easily be shown that a tax with rates on moderate incomes substantially less than in Great Britain, and on the larger incomes about as high, would yield only slightly less than the $532,000,000 originally estimated in the House bill. It is to be hoped that the Senate will reduce the total rate on the highest incomes to 34 per cent. or at most to 40 per cent., and that at the same time it will reduce the rate on the smaller incomes derived from personal or professional earnings. If the war continues we shall have to depend more and more upon the income tax. By imposing excessive rates now we are not only endangering the future, but are inviting all manner of difficulties which even Great Britain has been able to escape.

Title 2 is the excess-profits tax. Unfortunately, the House contented itself with doubling the rate of the existing tax, which is 8 per cent. on the surplus over 8 per cent. of the invested capital. This has given rise to much discontent, for not only is the restriction of earnings to 8 per cent. unjustifiable, but the criterion of capital invested creates all manner of inequalities, injustice, and administrative difficulties. If we are to have an excess-profits tax it should be levied on the excess over profits secured in the period before the war.

Strictly speaking, the tax ought to be limited to industries which have dealt in war materials. The difficulty, however, is to distinguish between those industries directly and indirectly affected by the war. Increase in the output of finished products utilized in warfare means an augmented demand for the raw material, and in one way and another the impetus created by the war's demands affects industries in general. The difficulty, therefore, of distinguishing between war profits and other profits becomes so great as to warrant an extension of the war-profit tax to virtually all excess profits. The pre-war period should, indeed, be an average of, say, three to five years. But what pre-war period should be taken? Should we take an average of the three years before the European war or an average of the three years before our entrance into the war? If the period before our own entrance into the war is selected it will be urged by some that the average obtained is too high and that we have not taken sufficient account of the large profits of the last year or two. We must remember, however, that we are only fixing a base, the excess over which is to be taxed. Obviously, it fits existing conditions better to fix that base as near as possible to the period the profits of which are to be taxed. If we took the years 1912-13-14, the administrative difficulty of assessing plants started since 1914, as well as of measuring the earnings of the then existing plants by the side of the now existing plants, would be much greater than if we took the years 1914-15-16. It must not be forgotten that the last three years in this country have been epoch-making, so far as industrial growth is concerned. The exports of America have increased from $2,465,884,149 in 1913 to $4,333,658,865 in 1916. For the ten months of the present fiscal year ending April 31 the total exports were $5,167,000,000. A tremendous amount of additional plant facility has been required to produce the goods which have gone into those exports. It would seem, therefore, that the best base would be, say, the three years 1914-15-16. Of these only the last was an abnormal year. The 1915 year was a year of rapidly rising earnings; the year 1914 was the worst year in our recent history. If these three years were deemed not to constitute a fair average, the years 1912 and 1913 might be added, making the base the five-year period from 1912 to 1916, inclusive.

In any case, whatever base is taken, it would be essential not to discourage increase in plant capacity at a time that it is sorely needed by the Government. Therefore, some allowance should be made for the additions to plant which will be producing the earnings of 1917 and subsequent years.

It makes, however, little difference as a producer of revenue which one of the two average periods is selected. A careful estimate has shown that if the three-year period before the outbreak of the great war were selected, the profits of 1916 in excess of the average of the three-year period before 1914 would amount to some three and a half billions of dollars, so that every 10 per cent. of tax would yield about $350,000,000. On the other hand, if the three-year period before our entrance into the war were taken, a rate of at least double the amount would be necessary to yield the required sum. Whatever be finally decided upon with reference to the criterion, it is to be hoped that the rate will be so adjusted as to yield at least $500,000,000 revenue from the excess-profits tax.

Titles 3 and 4 deal with liquors and tobacco, which are universally conceded to be proper objects of additional taxation. Title 5 includes the tax on transportation, electric lights and gas, telegraph and telephones, advertising and insurance. To this title there are serious objections. The tax on electricity and gas is a tax upon what has become in modern times a prime necessity. A tax on insurance is a tax on thrift. A tax on advertising is from many points of view injudicious. The passenger tax, calculated to yield $65,000,000, is perhaps the least burdensome of the set; but the tax on freight and express, calculated to yield $90,000,000, ought to be imposed only in the case of urgent necessity.

Title 6 contains as the most important element the automobile tax. The bill bases the tax upon the erroneous principle of gross receipts from sales. It is far better to levy an excise or consumption tax, according to one of two criteria, either horse power or selling value. The advantage of horse power is that it can be absolutely determined by standard formulas. The advantage of selling value is that automobiles with the same horse power sometimes vary considerably in price. On the other hand, the disadvantage of value as a test is to be found in the case of used cars. Perhaps the best test would be a combination of the two criteria—selling value in the case of cars that have been purchased within the year, and horse power in the case of those used for a longer period.

The other items in Title 6 are of comparative insignificance. No one should object to a tax on proprietary medicines and perfumes, although in persuance of the fundamental principle explained above it would be better to levy it in the shape of a stamp tax. The tax on musical instruments is not unjustifiable. It is questionable, however, whether the tax on motion picture films might not wisely be replaced by a tax on admissions to the motion pictures themselves. The tax on jewelry is defensible as a tax on luxurious expenditure.

Title 7, covering admissions and club dues, is fairly satisfactory. The revenue to be expected from club dues has, in all probability, been seriously underestimated, and it might be desirable for that reason to impose a smaller rate of tax.

Title 8 includes stamp taxes designed to yield about $33,000,000. This errs on the side of exclusion. There is no reason why a tax on bank checks should not be included. The objection arising from the fact that in the South it is customary for the farmers to pay even very small bills by checks can be overcome by making the tax applicable only to checks over a fixed amount like a dollar.

Title 9 is the war estate or inheritance tax. Opposition has developed to this tax because of the existence of inheritance taxes in the separate States. This, however, seems to be an inadequate reason for the disappearance of a tax which is a peculiarly fit resource for extraordinary or capital expenditures. It would indeed be necessary to adjust the relations between the nation and the separate States, but this adjustment is becoming increasingly desirable in many other imposts besides the inheritance tax. The revenue that is anticipated from this tax is so slight, however, that it may be passed over.

Title 10 imposes a 10 per cent. flat increase on all imported articles, and is calculated to yield $200,000,000. It needs but the slightest reflection to show that this tax—which was only an afterthought with the Ways and Means Committee—is completely indefensible. It levies a tax upon certain articles now on the free list, which ought always to remain on the free list; it imposes a burden on certain raw materials which will have the most injurious and unlooked-for results upon industry; it levies a tax which, in some instances, will be of such a highly protective nature that it may call into existence industries which will be dependent upon a continuance of the tariff after the war is over. It has, in short, all the earmarks of an unconsidered hodge-podge. If, as it may become necessary, a certain additional revenue is desirable from customs, the committee ought certainly to begin with purely revenue taxes like those on tea and coffee. It is much to be desired also that if the tax on sugar be found requisite, it be imposed in the shape of an excise rather than of a customs duty. For owing to the fact that a certain proportion of our sugar supply enjoys a preferential rate, and owing to the further fact that an increase in the tax on imported sugar would mean a rise in the price of all sugar, beet as well as cane, the imposition of customs duties would inevitably take out of the pocket of the consumer far more than it would bring into the Treasury. Such a tax would, therefore, sin against a cardinal rule of taxation.

Title 11, dealing with the Virgin Island products, calculated to yield only $20,000, may be passed by. We come finally to Title 12, with the much debated taxes on mail matter. Some increases in the charges on second-class mail matter may indeed be abstractly defensible. But the proposition itself is open to doubt, and this is, of all times, the most inopportune to attempt to introduce a new scheme. It does not follow that because second-class mail matter is not self-supporting the rates ought to be increased. The European Governments all try to make money out of their mail service; the United States has always pursued the contrary practice. As President Grant pointed out over a generation ago, cheap communication by mail is an adjunct to democracy. In large parts of this country the periodical literature supplies the chief source of community education. To do away with classification in the railway system would introduce an economic revolution. Greatly to increase the second-class mail matter rates might produce almost equally undesirable consequences.

The augmented rates on first-class mail are not so unjustifiable, but even these ought to be levied only in case of urgent necessity.

Conclusion.

From the above review it will be seen that the House bill is open to the most serious criticism. Entirely apart from the fact that it is predicated upon an erroneous theory of attempting to raise too much by taxation, the measure bears evidence of undue haste in its consideration, perhaps excusable because of the exigency of the situation. Its fundamental defects may be summed up as follows:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unlucrative taxes, the vexatiousness of which is out of all proportion to the revenue they produce.

The Senate has a great opportunity to effect a reform which will be at once democratic and equitable. The fundamental lines on which the Senate ought to proceed have been indicated above. They are summed up herewith:

(1) The amount of new taxation should be limited to $1,250,000,000—or at the outset to $1,500,000,000. To do more than this would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. To do even this would be to do more than has ever been done by any civilized Government in time of stress.

(2) The excess-profits tax based upon a sound system ought to yield about $300,000,000.

(3) The income-tax schedule ought to be revised with a lowering of the rates on earned incomes below $10,000, and with an analogous lowering of the rates on the higher incomes, so as not to exceed 34 per cent. A careful calculation shows that an income tax of this kind would yield some $450,000,000 additional.

(4) The tax on whisky and tobacco ought to remain approximately as it is, with a yield of about $230,000,000.

These three taxes, together with the stamp tax at even the low rate of the House bill, and with an improved automobile tax, will yield over $1,250,000,000, which is the amount of money thought desirable. If it becomes necessary to raise another $250,000,000 it can be done in the following order: The tax on admission and club dues, yielding $75,000,000; import duties on tea and coffee, yielding about $50,000,000, and an excise tax on sugar, yielding about $40,000,000. The small balance could then be raised by a revised tax on freight transportation and on first-class mail matter.

The above program would be in harmony with an approved scientific system. It will do away with almost all of the complaints that are being urged against the present. It will refrain from taxing the consumption of the poor. It will throw a far heavier burden upon the rich, but will not go to the extremes of confiscation. It will obviate interference with business and will keep unimpaired the social productivity of the community. It will establish a just balance between loans and taxes and will not succumb to the danger of approaching either the tax-only policy or the loan-only policy. Above all, it will keep an undisturbed elastic margin, which must be more and more heavily drawn upon as the war proceeds. It will make the war loans a success and will not damp the enthusiasm of the community. It will, in short, satisfy all the requirements of a wise fiscal policy in a period of storm and stress. Our Senators have now an opportunity of showing their true statesmanlike qualities and of proving to the world that a democracy can also pursue a fiscal policy which is both sane and progressive.

Ships of Steel or Wood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The motives which lie back of selection for ship material may, some day, be more fully known, but just now the 'lamp of experience' is a beacon worth noting. Let the Commission or Shipping Board, in their contest with General Goethals, call on practical ship brokers, who are putting up hard cash for bottoms, for testimony as to seaworthiness.

When they buy four-masted schooners built in 1896 they know what a wooden ship will do. But they also know how many have broken their backs. Many vessels after a second cargo are "hogged," making a drop between stem and stern of fifteen inches or more. In case of especially large hulls, this has been found to measure more than thirty inches. With this condition the keel twists and the stem may be several degrees to one side of perpendicular and stern post to the other.

If this occurs with well selected ship stock, the use of green lumber multiplies the risk, as well as introduces the quick soft rot of sappy timber. The best of material must be thoroughly salted to keep sound.

Faulty lading, with extreme weight in bow and stern, the continuous strain of mast and spars, unceasingly apply leverage to distort the frames, open seams, and spring planking.

No spruce or Oregon fir is fit for frames to stand up under these conditions.

Most of the practical ship men will give Goethals their indorsement for a steel fleet.

Because the Shipping Board know where lumber can be had, and an almost unlimited appropriation secured, if they estimate how much tonnage is needed and have the drawings for patterns at hand, still they may not be competent compared with one who has watched our canal traffic and knows what the west coast freighters must endure, as well as the Atlantic coastwise bottoms.

J. F. G.
Bailey Island, Me., May 29, 1917.

To Aviate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why may not an aviator be said to aviate? It will readily be seen that this new verb would greatly simplify reports of this modern form of progression.

M. J. C. T.
Brooklyn, May 30, 1917.

"The German War."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your columns a discussion on the subject of naming the present war, I desire to add my suggestion that it should be known as "The German War." The war should be named for those who made it, and theirs should be the stigma fixed thereby. The deep damnation of this infernal strife should not be shared by any one with Germany, not even by her accomplices among the nations. Germany and Germany alone is to blame, and she should bear the burden of ignominy.

ALLAN KENNEDY.
Fort Smith, Ark., May 26, 1917.

Chicago's Unpatriotic Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Thompson's refusal to invite the French mission to Chicago, and his obstruction of the Liberty bond campaign are unpatriotic and disloyal in the extreme. Such conduct is a blot upon the national honor and may be classed as treasonable, since it gives aid and comfort to the enemy. Chicago would earn the praises of the entire country by the removal of her unpatriotic M

PILGRIMS HONOR CHOATE'S MEMORY

The Rev. Dr. Manning Emphasizes Brilliancy of His Powers in "Crowning Act."

SERVICE AT OLD TRINITY

Prominent Men of State and City and Numerous Organizations Join in Tribute.

A memorial service for the late Joseph Hodges Choate was held at noon yesterday in Trinity Church by the Pilgrims of the United States, of which organization Mr. Choate was President. Mayor Mitchel and other city officials, Commander Arthur Temple Blackwood, R. N., representing the British Embassy; C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General in New York; Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, and representatives of many organizations were present at the invitation of the Pilgrims. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, delivered an address on the public services and personality of Mr. Choate, special emphasis being laid upon "his last crowning act of service" in receiving and welcoming the British and French Commissions.

Solemnly impressive music, reading of Scriptural passages, and prayers preceded and followed Dr. Manning's address, the Trinity choir and organ adding their usual powers to the ceremonies. The service opened with Chopin's Funeral March, after which came versicles from the Bible and the Nineteith Psalm. The lesson, from 1st Corinthians XV., followed, and then the choir sang the anthem beginning "Souls of the Righteous in the Hand of God." Dr. Manning's address was next, and, following it as an organ solo, the Dead March from Saul, by Handel. "Rock of Ages" was sung by the choir, then came the final prayers and benediction. The hymn, "God of Our Fathers" preceding Beethoven's Funeral March, played as the closing voluntary.

Address of Dr. Manning.

"For more than fifty years," said Dr. Manning in his address, "the name of Joseph Hodges Choate has been known conspicuously in our public life. We find it difficult to think of New York without him. His help was always to be counted on in any effort for human progress, for better Government, for the public good. He was the spokesman for all good causes and the representative of whatever is best and finest in our city's life.

"It is no exaggeration, nor mere figure of speech, to say that he was our chief citizen. His title was forced upon to him without question, and by all alike. His part in affairs, civic, national, and international, is known to all of you. You know of his unexcelled service to our country as Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain. His influence in that high office was a powerful factor in deepening the mutual understanding and strengthening the ties between the British and American peoples. And we who are here today know how he furthered this great end as President of the Pilgrims of the United States. His name itself was a symbol of the object for which the Pilgrims Society exists, the promotion of that close and enduring fellowship among all the English speaking peoples which shall be the support, and the guarantee of liberty, of righteousness and peace throughout the world.

"His highest service to his country and to his fellow-men was given during the years just past, since the outbreak of the world war. From the beginning he saw the true significance of this tremendous conflict. He saw that it was a fight for democracy, for justice, for civilization, for every truth for which the Christian religion stands. He saw that a world dominated by the principles of Prussian militarism would be a world unfit to live in. And he lifted up his voice in fearless advocacy of the right.

"The last five days of his life stand out in our minds as a chapter by themselves. He was Chairman of the Mayor's Committee appointed to receive and welcome the members of the French and British War Commissions on their epoch-marking visit to this city. Never in all of his life had he performed a task for which he was better fitted, nor one more wholly congenial to him. He gave himself to it to the uttermost, and his gifts and power never shone more brightly than in the continuous succession of meetings and functions, public and private, during those momentous days.

"It was his last crowning act of service, and having performed it he entered into his rest. We mourn his death, but the fitness of it almost takes the sting from our grief."

Present at the Service.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and Arthur Choate, sons of Mr. Choate, and Carl A. von Gerndorff, his nephew, were present. Others in the congregation were: Charles E. Hughes, James M. Beck, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Dock Commissioner Smith, Controller Prendergast, Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor; Nicholas Murray Butler, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Edward F. Darrell, William Curtis Demorest, Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Greer, John W. Griggs, Job E. Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, Alton B. Parker, Herbert L. Satterlee, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert Bacon, Willard Straight, J. P. Morgan, H. C. Frick, Thomas W. Lamont, George F. Baker, George W. Wickersham, Oscar S. Straus, Cleveland H. Dodge, Coleman du Pont, Charles H. Sabin, John E. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien, Cass Gilbert, the Marquess of Aberdeen, Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, and General Daniel Appleton.

Delegations were present from the St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, St. David's Society, Canadian Club, Canadian Society, the British Schools and Universities' Club, and the Harvard Club, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Union League Club, and Toronto University Club.

WILL BE JUNE BRIDES.

Dates of Weddings of Misses Bishop, Fox, and Kennedy.

Miss Nathalie H. Bishop, daughter of James C. Bishop of Torresdale, Penn., formerly of New York, and Charles F. Choate, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Choate of Boston, will be married on June 14 in St. James's Church, this city. Mr. Choate, who served on the border last Summer in the Second Massachusetts Field Artillery, expects to join his regiment soon. Only the immediate families are to attend the wedding, owing to the recent death of Joseph H. Choate, an uncle of the bridegroom.

Miss Alice Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austen G. Fox of 37 East Thirty-ninth Street, will be married to Dr. John Gerster, son of Dr. Arpad Gerster, on June 6, at her home. The couple obtained their marriage license yesterday.

The wedding was originally set for June 25, but the date was advanced as Dr. Gerster, who is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, has been ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Henry Savage Page, a widely known horseman and promoter of polo, and Miss Mary Kennedy of Warrenton, Va., will be married on Tuesday next at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William Beverly Mason, brother-in-law and sister of Miss Kennedy, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Page for many years was identified with the Meadow Brook Club, and moved to Bluemont, Va., a year ago. His fiancée is 30 years old, being several years Mr. Page's junior.

MISS WITHERBEE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee to Wed Charles D. Miller.

The engagement of Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee, the only daughter of the late Frank S. Witherbee and of Mrs. Witherbee of 4 Fifth Avenue, to Charles Duncan Miller, son of Mrs. Charles Addison Miller of 26 West Thirty-seventh Street, has just been announced.

Miss Witherbee, who made her début several years ago, is a niece of William Rhinelander Stewart and Lispenard Stewart, her mother having been Mary Rhinelander Stewart, and she is a cousin of Anita Stewart, who married the Prince Miguel de Braganza.

Mr. Miller was graduated from Yale in 1902, his mother was formerly Miss Mary Ely, and he is a brother of Mrs. Edward Swift Isham and of James E. Miller, who married Miss Gladys G. Kissel. His clubs include the University and Union and the Seawanaka Yacht.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS MORAN WEDS ARTIST.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moran Marries Mark D. Dodd.

The marriage of Miss Vivien Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moran, and Mark Dixon Dodd of this city, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the bride's home, 518 West 182d Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright.

The bride's only attendant was young Isabelle Babcock, who acted as flower girl, and Dr. John S. Hawkins was best man.

The couple will motor to Maine, where they are to spend the Summer.

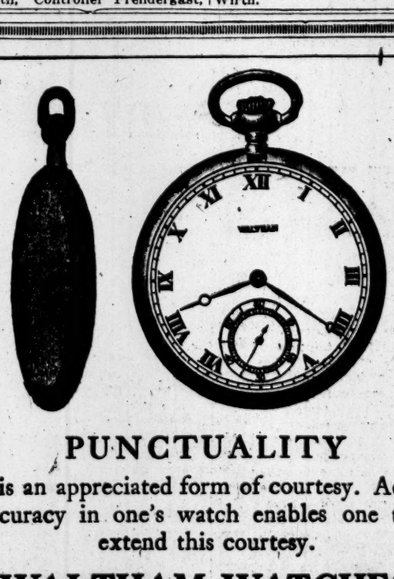
The bride is a grandniece of Thomas Moran, a prominent painter. Mr. Dodd is an artist, and a nephew of the late Samuel M. Dodd, art patron and philanthropist of St. Louis.

ELKUS WAS WELL TREATED.

Sultan Sent Representatives to Bid American Ambassador Farewell.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Every courtesy was extended to Ambassador Elkus and his party upon leaving Constantinople. Advices received today by way of Stockholm say representatives of the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs said farewell at the station, while a representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs accompanied the party to the frontier. The party is due at Berne on June 1.

The party includes Ambassador and Mrs. Elkus and three children; the Misses Johnson, Hewes, and Tupper and two servants; Secretary G. Cornell Tarler, Second Secretary Oscar I. Milmore, Legal Adviser Arshag K. Schmavonian, Special Assistant George R. Montgomery and his family of four, Assistant Secretary Arthur H. Leavitt and family of two, A. Van H. Engert, and Samuel Edelman, interpreters, and Frederick Wirth.



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VOTES FELONY BAN ON FOOD HOARDING

Senate Amends Gore Bill, Making Such Activity Punishable by Three Years in Prison.

GERMAN AGENT ACCUSED

Senator Sherman Charges That New York Man Ships Vast Quantities of Wheat to be Sunk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A stringent amendment to the Gore Food bill, making it a felony to hoard food products or other necessaries of life, or to resort to any scheme to create a food shortage, was adopted by the Senate today by a viva voce vote. It is regarded by the Senate as by far the most potent of all the food legislation considered by Congress, and is interpreted by Senators as carrying the real solution of the food problem.

During the debate on the amendment Senator Sherman of Illinois said he knew the name and the address of a Wall Street agent for the German Government who had been buying up quantities of wheat and food products and having them shipped from American ports so as to be sunk by German submarines.

"I will supply this German agent's name to any Senator or to any Cabinet Minister who wants it," said Senator Sherman. "This is the character of food hoarding we want to stifle. It is the most criminal of all. This man ought to be jailed."

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia asserted tonight that the passage of the anti-hoarding amendment was a bigger step toward absolute food control than any other legislation yet before Congress. The Senator bitterly criticised the Lever bill and predicted that, if it came to the Senate, with its provision for a food administrator, "hardly a Democrat would vote for it."

"The Lever bill is vicious because it puts control of the whole food problem into the hands of a dictator," said Senator Smith. "We don't want dictators. We want the country's food resources stimulated and regulated against hoarding and against the arbitrary fixing of prices due to hoarding. The amendment passed by the Senate today aims at exactly that, and is the only legislation yet considered that will do it."

Bill Likely to Pass Today.

The Gore bill, intended to stimulate agriculture and facilitate the distribution of food products, carries an appropriation of $15,000,000. It will be voted upon in its entirety tomorrow and is expected to pass. The vital feature of the bill, embraced in the anti-hoarding amendment, offered by Senator Stone of Missouri, reads as follows:

Section 8—Any person carrying on or employed in commerce among the several States or with foreign nations or with or in the Territories or other possessions of the United States in any article suitable for human food, fuel, or other necessities of life, who, either in his individual capacity, or an officer, agent, or employe of a corporation, or member of a partnership, carrying on or employed in such trade, shall store, acquire or unreasonably hold, or who shall destroy or make way with any such article for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public or affecting the market price thereof in such commerce, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than three years; provided that any storing or holding by any farmer, gardener, or other person, of the products of any farm, garden, or other land cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be a storing or holding within the meaning of this act.

Debate on the amendment was focused on how far the storing of food might go before it might be called hoarding. In this connection the regulation of wheat and other Exchanges dealing in foods was considered. Senator Sherman insisting that such Exchanges must exist, and that their handling of food products did not mean monopolization or unlawful fixing of prices to rule the market.

"No one denies that unlawful control of wheat and other products sometimes affected by Exchanges," said the Senator. "But when that happens there is always the remedy at law, and punishment can be meted out. We must have grain and wheat Exchanges, for who else is to regulate the movement of crops? We must have foodstuffs in warehouses so as to conserve our surplus stocks. But no one can call that hoarding. Would you destroy the food warehouses because there is gambling sometimes by wheat speculators? If you did you'd impair the country's food supply, and the country would face a grave food shortage.

Accuses German Agent.

"The sort of hoarding we must get after is that which is done with the obvious intent of cutting down the food supply and waiting for the time when prices may be raised and the foodstuffs released to the market. That is the character of food control at which this amendment aims.

"Another species of control of the food supplies of this country is the work of German agents who have been buying up all they could and shipping it to Germany on ships that would have to run the perils of the submarines. It has been an audacious and a criminal operation, and is something that should at once be investigated.

"The idea of these agents is to have all our food supply that they can lay their hands on sunk in the Atlantic. I know the name of one agent in Wall Street who has bought up millions of bushels of wheat during this war and has had it shipped from our ports to steer into the danger zone. How many cargoes that he managed to get shipped from our ports were actually sunk I have no way of knowing, but it is fair to assume that at least some of them fell victims to the submarines.

"Now, I have the name and address of this German agent, and I will be glad to give them to any Senator or any Cabinet officer who is interested in his criminal work. This agent is still on the job, buying up all the food he can, and I suppose he is still getting it shipped off with the hope that it will be sunk in mid-ocean. He's doing all he can to cheat this country and its allies out of their food supply. He's a danger to this country, and yet he keeps on with his operations apparently unhindered."

Senator Sherman reverted to the operation of grain exchanges, insisting that they were a necessary element in this country.

"Suppose they are broken up," he went on. "What would happen? Why, the Government would have to get a substitute for them and what would the Government get? A food dictator, who would have power to take over everything pertaining to the country's food products. He would supplant the exchanges that would be driven out of business as felons. You'd be putting the food control of this whole nation into the hands of a man who wouldn't know anything about it. You'd substitute men who are experts in their business for men taken from a civil service list, who would be ignorant of these affairs. What sort of food regulation would that be? It would only make matters worse."

Senator Poindexter sought to modify the Stone amendment so as not to work injury to the wheat and grain markets and offered an amendment which provided that the measure should "not be construed to prohibit the acquiring, storing or holding of such food articles in the ordinary course of business for the sale thereof at such prices as may prevail in a free, unrestricted market."

The Senator said he believed there ought not to be any regulation against fixing of prices according to the market conditions, and what he sought to do was simply to make it clear that legitimate storing would not be interefered with.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, suggested that the Federal Trade Commission, created two years ago, had power to decide what was "unreasonable storing," and that it could act upon specific complaint and take summary action against offenders.

"This commission was created to prevent unfair competition of big concerns with small ones," said the Senator. "It certainly would have power to prevent big concerns from hoarding the food supply."

Senator Walsh of Montana challenged Senator Hitchcock's interpretation of the authority of the Federal Trade Commission, contending that it was created simply to prevent unfair competition that would crush small business, and that its power did not run to preventing the hoarding of food or fixing of prices unfair to the consumer.

Senator Hitchcock's suggestion that food regulation be placed in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission was abandoned. Senator Poindexter's amendment was voted down, and the Stone amendment then went through without a dissenting vote.

Senator Hoke Smith's criticism of the Lever Food bill means that there is going to be bitter opposition when it is reported by the Senate committee. Before it reaches the Senate, however, there will be changes that will greatly modify it.

DR. BLAKE'S HOSPITAL OPEN.

Poincare Makes American Surgeon Member of Legion of Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—President Poincaré pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Dr. Joseph A. Blake today at the formal opening of the American Red Cross Hospital of Paris, of which Dr. Blake is surgeon in chief, and in a speech thanked him in the name of the republic for his valuable services since the beginning of the war.

Mme. Poincaré was present; also Ambassador Sharp and a host of prominent Americans, besides hundreds of visitors, including representatives of the various Ministries and many French surgeons.

There was a large delegation of doctors and members of the committee of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, where Dr. Blake served in the first year of the war. Dr. Alexis Carrell came down from his hospital at Compiègne.

The Presidential party remained several hours. The Chief Executive visited every bed in the hospital and talked to each of the hundred wounded. None was more enthusiastic than M. Poincaré over the magnificence of the institution, which all the surgeons agreed was the best equipped hospital in France.

SOUSA ENLISTS IN THE NAVY,

Hopes to Organize a Band of 300 Pieces at the Great Lakes Station.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., May 31.—John Philip Sousa, who had the rank of Lieutenant when he was Director of the United States Marine Band at Washington, today enlisted in the United States Navy.

He began the organization of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, which he hopes to develop into one of 800 pieces.

Serbs Honor New Yorker.

Word was received at the headquarters of the Serbian Relief Committee in this city yesterday that Richard Tighe Wainwright, a member of the Serbian Relief Committee, had received the order of the White Eagle with Sword for service on the battlefield at Monastir.

Brainard G. Latimer.

Brainard G. Latimer, one of the oldest carpet merchants in Brooklyn, and head of the firm of B. G. Latimer & Sons Company, died yesterday at his residence, 298 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Latimer was born in Chesterfield, New London County, Conn., and came of old New England Colonial stock. In 1854 Mr. Latimer came to Brooklyn and opened a carpet and upholstery store in the Williamsburg section. Since 1915 the store has been at 33 Flatbush Avenue.

Mr. Latimer was the oldest Trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. He was the first President of the Williamsburg Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, and was a charter member of the Hanover Club and a member of Hyatt Lodge, 205, F. and A. M. He is survived by two sons.

Mrs. Ethel Eames Sanderson.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 31.—Mrs. Ethel Eames Sanderson, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Edward F. Sanderson, formerly pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, and a daughter of Francis L. Eames, formerly President of the New York Stock Exchange, died last night at the Sanderson Summer home on Wallack's Point. She was born in Brooklyn April 12, 1877.

PUTS HEAVIER TAXES ON COFFEE AND TEA

Senate Committee's Increases, with Cocoa and Sugar Levies, Will Produce $78,000,000.

MUNITIONS TAX DROPPED

Impost on Excess Profits Deemed Enough—Tax on Parcel Post Packages Agreed On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A war tax of 2 cents a pound on coffee and 5 cents on tea was decided upon today by the Senate Finance Committee, which is revising the House War Revenue bill. This is an increase from the House rates, which were 1 cent a pound on coffee and 2 cents a pound on tea. The Senate rates, it is estimated, will yield $18,000,000 on coffee and $3,000,000 on tea. A tax of half a cent on sugar and 3 cents on cocoa were other changes. The sugar tax is expected to raise $50,000,000 and the cocoa tax $7,000,000. The total of $78,000,000 will serve to make up for loss of revenue due to the Senate committee's elimination of the 10 per cent. tariff tax on all imported foodstuffs.

The Senate Committee cut the proposed 10 per cent. tax on transportation tickets to 5 per cent., but widened the scope of the tax to include every character of vehicle or boat propelled by mechanical power within the United States, and also include transatlantic steamer tickets.

The 5 per cent tax on all gas and electric light consumed was stricken from the bill. The tax on gas and electricity used for "domestic purposes" was eliminated on Saturday. The final change means a cut of $25,000,000.

The committee also adopted a new method for taxing express packages, levying 1 cent. upon each 25 cents paid, and decided to make the same rate apply to parcel post packages. The House rate was 6 per cent.

Another change was the inclusion of radio-telegraph in the 5 per cent. tax on long distance telephone and telegraph messages. The tax on local telephone and telegraph messages was cut out last week.

The committee cut out the flat 12½ per cent. tax on manufacture of munitions, which last year brought in approximately $25,000,000. The excess profit tax, fixed by the Senate Committee last week, takes the place of this.

In an effort to agree upon an equitable tax upon newspapers, magazines, and other publications now transported for 1 cent a pound the committee arranged today for a general conference Saturday night, when Chairman Simmons and other member will meet representatives of the publishers and the Post Office Department.

The proposed 2 per cent. tax on all advertising and the Hardwick amendment, recommended by the department, to increase postage charges on the portions of the publications devoted to advertising, were discussed today, but no conclusion was reached.

"The newspapers want to do their share in paying the war expenses," said Senator Simmons tonight. "They do not object to paying a tax, but there has been dissatisfaction expressed not only with the proposals contemplated in the House bill but also over some that have been proposed to the Finance Committee. I feel sure that we can come to an agreement."

Dr. Holmes M. Jernegan.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—Dr. Holmes M. Jernegan, a widely known specialist in abdominal surgery, died at his home in the Back Bay district last night. Dr. Jernegan was born at Edgartown in 1846, and was Professor of Surgery in the Boston University Medical School for five years.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAM D. ROSS, manager of the tobacco plant of Liggett & Myers Co. at St. Louis, Mo., died suddenly there Wednesday in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Ross entered the tobacco business at the age of eighteen with the Pierre Lorillard Company.

CHARLES EDMOND GALLET, head of the French perfumery house of Roger & Gallet, is dead in Paris, according to news received here yesterday. Mr. Gallet was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and eleven members of his family are now at the front as officers or non-commissioned officers.

DAVID E. PARK, steel manufacturer, is dead at his home in Pittsburgh at the age of 68 years. Mr. Park was one of the organizers of the Crucible Steel Company.

Lieutenant NICHOLAS WALSH of the Jersey City Police Bureau, died on Wednesday at his home, 486 Mercer Street.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, a member of the police force of Staten Island for the last thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 29 Castleton Avenue, New Brighton.

WILLIAM NEUWIRTH, 51 years old, a dry goods merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 180 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. CASS, wife of John J. Cass, dealer in books, died at her home, 236 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday from heart disease. She was 67 years old.

BARTOLOMEO D'ALBORA, a wholesale produce merchant in Wallabout Market, died yesterday at his home, 19 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year. Mr. D'Albora was born in Leni, Italy, and settled in Manhattan twenty years ago. He was a Director of the New York Fruit Exchange, the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, and of the California Fruit Buyers' Union. He is survived by his wife, four daughters and two sons, Dr. John B. and Dominic D'Albora.

Captain JOHN GREEN, for many years engaged in the coasting trade, died at his home in Sayville, L. I., on Wednesday, aged 83 years.

Mrs. MARY E. SCHOONMAKER MOOREHEAD, widow of John L. Moorehead and active in the work of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 558 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. She was Treasurer of the Mothers' Club of her church and a teacher in the Sunday school.

WILLIAM W. LOOMIS, head of one of the largest dry goods concerns in Troy and a member of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, died yesterday at his home in Troy.

HENRY G. CHAPIN, paper manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., died there yesterday as the result of an automobile accident on Wednesday.

Miss EMMA VAN BUREN, a member of the Executive Committee of the Travelers' Aid Association, died at her home, 152 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday.

SUNDAY SPEAKS AT PLAZA.

Addresses 800 Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin.

In the ballroom of the Plaza yesterday morning 800 persons, who had accepted invitations from Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin of 930 Fifth Avenue to meet Billy Sunday, heard the evangelist discuss in the course of his religious talk such things as "changing fashions in woman's garb, craze for money, and ambition to hold public office." Next to Sunday his musical director, Homer Rodeheaver, proved entertaining to his unusual audience with his song of "Brighten the Corner." Advocating purchase of the Liberty Loan bonds, Sunday said:

"Wealth does not satisfy. Fame does not complete our happiness. We may climb the ladder of wealth, fame, and power as high as they reach, but they will not bring you one inch nearer heaven without Jesus Christ. We are living too fast."

Then he expressed the fear that if the present ratio of insanity kept pace with increasing population the country would be a madhouse, but he did not expect total madness for 217 years. Describing political ambition to be simply "one higher office after another," Sunday continued:

"Let him be elected Governor and he wants to be President, then President twice." Interrupted by laughter, Sunday added: "Our President is there twice, but he didn't get there by my vote, because I'm a Republican; but I'm going to stand by him to the last ditch," and he was applauded.

During his afternoon sermon at the Tabernacle, on the subject of "The Kingdom," Sunday discussed "worldly Kings and their failures," and declared the "King business was doomed for oblivion by democracy." The time is coming when there will not be a King or Emperor on earth. Uncle Sam has got into this war, and he will use his army and navy to yank the crowns from some of them."

At the Tabernacle last night Sunday made this reference to an incident of his visit to the Plaza ballroom meeting:

"One of the women told me that she had often criticised me and felt that she had been unjust. Would I forgive her? I replied: 'Forget it.' The woman was scintillating with diamonds. My eyes are batting yet from looking at them."

When a group of sailors and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and three Indian girls of the Sioux Tribe, who are students at a school here, were seen among the throng of trail hitters, Sunday smiled happily, and remarked:

"Ah! They make a more pleasing picture to my eyes on the trail here than all the diamonds in the world."

Among the audience last night were 1,500 employes from the store of James McCutcheon & Co., a delegation with the "Milkmen's Band" from the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, and a delegation of New York Telephone girls, the leader of whom presented the evangelist with a floral piece fashioned like a telephone, with the request that he give the flowers to Mrs. Sunday.

Sunday last night based his religious talk on Stevenson's novel of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which he used as an illustration to show the good and bad in human nature.

"Life is not a game of chance," asserted Sunday. "We make our own fortune, then name it chance or fate. Every man is the architect of his own fate."

There were 1,395 trail hitters at the two tabernacle meetings yesterday.

This afternoon and evening Sunday's sermons will be exclusively for women.

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Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HOLLISTER.—Mr. and Mrs. George Clay Hollister of Quaker Ridge, Westchester County, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Friday, May 25.

STEIN.—May 31, 1917, at 38 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stein, a girl.

Engaged.

BECKER—SIEGEL.—Mrs. I. M. Siegel of 296 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Theodore Becker of Brooklyn.

RANKIN—HOLMES.—Miss Dorothy Holmes to Mr. Irving H. Rankin.

SWICK—POCKMAN.—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. Theodore J. Pockman of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Laura Doty, to Mr. T. Ford Swick of New York City, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Married.

BAXTER—BIGELOW.—On May 30, by Rev. Geo. Reid Andrews of West End Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Ethel Clark Bigelow to Charles Houghton Baxter, both of New York City.

COLLINS—WOLCOTT.—On May 31, in St. Ambrose Chapel, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Rev. E. Briggs Nash, Margaret E. Wolcott of New York City to Williams F. Collins of Fort Worth, Texas.

HUMBERT—REMINGTON.—At San Antonio, Texas, May 25, 1917, Miss Ruth Remington, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Remington of Watertown, N. Y., to Lieutenant John H. Humbert of the regular army, and Mrs. John J. Pershing, C. Humbert of Madison, N. J., at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Robert Young Barber.

LAY—HAND.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, May 31, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., officiating, assisted by the Rev. Edmund M. Wylie, Edith Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Hand, to Howard Lay.

SAMUELS—LEVY.—On May 30, 1917, by the Rev. Rudolph Grossman and the Rev. Alexander Lyons, Helen Levy to Albert A. Samuels of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

KELLER-GOLDENBERG.—May 29, Rose E. Goldenberg to Abraham Keller.

UNGER—GASNER.—May 30, Pauline Gasner to Dr. William Unger.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Thursday, May 31, 1917, William Grayson Adams. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANDRESEN.—May 31, 1917, Henry M., husband of May D. and son of the late John and Henrietta Andresen of New York City. Funeral services at his home, 170 North Parkway, East Orange, Saturday morning, June 2, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

ANDEM.—Herbert Warren, May 30, 1917, suddenly, at Cupey, Cuba. Funeral notice later.

ARNSTEIN.—Catherine, widow of the late Ephraim Arnstein, at her late residence, 314 West 93d St. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

AUSTIN.—Suddenly, at Upper Montclair, N. J., May 29, 1917, Margaret E., wife of Francis R. Austin. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 210 Montclair Av., Friday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Syracuse and Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

BALTZ.—At his residence, Devon, Penn., on May 30, 1917, William Peter Baltz. Relatives and friends are invited to the services on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his late residence, Waterloo Road, Devon, Penn. Interment private. Conveyances will be at Devon station to meet train leaving Broad St. station, Philadelphia, at 1:45 o'clock.

COLLINS.—On May 30, Margaret E., (nee Beck), wife of Irving Collins, after a short illness. Funeral Saturday, June 2, 2:30 P. M., at her late residence, 795 East 158th St.

COURVOISIER.—On May 31, 1917, Ella F., beloved wife of George Courvoisier, aged 65 years. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. Arthur Heller, 346 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, June 2, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at the family's convenience.

D'ALBORA.—On May 31, Bartolomeo D'Albora, beloved husband of Maria F. and father of John B. D'Albora, M. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 83 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 2, at 9 A. M., thence to the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

DAVIS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on May 30, 1917, George T. Davis, in his 74th year. Funeral service at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DEANE.—Bertha A., wife of John H. Deane, May 30, age 66 years. Funeral from 18 Overcliff St., Park Hill, Yonkers, on June 1, at 2 o'clock.

DURLACHER.—Wednesday evening, Anna N. Durlacher, at 206 Sanford St., Brooklyn. Funeral Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FISCHER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, May 29, 1917, John Augustus Fischer, beloved husband of Dora Horting Fischer, age 79 years. Funeral services Friday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his son, W. A. Fischer, 23 Buckingham Road, Flatbush.

GALOT.—On May 30, at his late residence, 66 West 69th St., Alphonse Galot, in his 80th year. Funeral private.

GIBSON.—On May 31, 1917, at the New York Hospital, Helen Louisa Gibson, daughter of the late James Renwick Gibson and Catherine Van Keuren Gibson. Funeral services at the University Place Presbyterian Church, University Place and 10th St., on Saturday, June 2, 1917, at 2 P. M. Interment at the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HALL.—At his residence, 980 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on May 31, 1917, entered into rest, James Lloyd Hall, beloved husband of Marietta Sidell Hall. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HELENA.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 29, Sister Helena of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd. Funeral service at the Laura Franklin Hospital, 19 East 111th St., on Saturday, June 2, 2 P. M.

HOWE.—On May 30, aged 36 years, Robert James Howe, beloved husband of Mae Harnett. Funeral from his late residence, 1,830 Mohegan Av., Friday, 3 P. M.

HURTT.—On Tuesday, May 29, at his residence, 106 Central Park West, Frank Dusten Hurtt. Funeral services at All Angels Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Friday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.

JONES.—At East Orange, N. J., May 31, 1917, Elizabeth Coray Jones. Funeral services at the home of her nephew, L. B. Davies, 153 North Grove St., on Friday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

JONES.—On May 30, Mary Caroline, beloved wife of the late Major B. F. Jones, at the residence of her son, G. Axson Jones, 31 West 46th St.

JUST.—Christina, beloved mother of George A. Just, in her 80th year, on Tuesday, May 29, 1917, at the home of her sister, 20 Bryan Place, Newark, N. J. Funeral services Friday, 1:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

KING.—Jamaica, N. Y., May 30, at the home of his son, 35 Ackroyd Av., William Rufus King. Funeral services will be held at above address Saturday, June 2, at 1 P. M.

KLEIN.—After a short illness, at her residence, 817 West End Av., on Wednesday, May 30, 1917, Mrs. Rosa Klein, widow of Adolph and mother of Emanuel M., Gazelia Werner, Bertha Diamond, Meyer, William, Jacob and Lena. Funeral from her residence, Friday, June 1, at 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

KLEIN.—The Pincus Elijah Sisterhood announces with profound sorrow the death of their late member, Mrs. Rosa Klein, mother of their Secretary, Lena Gelb. Members are requested to attend funeral from her late residence, 817 West End Av., on Friday morning at 9:30.

MRS. HARRY STOLL, President.

LATIMER.—On May 31, 1917, Brainard C. Latimer, at his residence, 298 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his 88th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 8:15 P. M., Saturday, June 2. Please omit flowers. New London, Conn., papers please copy.

LOOMIS.—Thursday, May 31, at his residence, 34 Pinewoods Av., Troy, N. Y., William White, beloved husband of Fleda Louise Loomis. Funeral services Saturday, June 2, St. Paul's Church, Troy.

MOORE.—At Atlantic City, on May 30, John A., son of the late James Moore. Funeral from Church of the Holy Apostle, Columbus Av. and 59th St., Saturday, June 2, at 9 o'clock. Interment private.

MOOREHEAD.—On May 29, 1917, Mary E. Schoonmaker, widow of the late John L. Moorehead. Funeral services at her late residence, 558 Ocean Av., Flatbush, Friday, June 1, at 2:30 P. M.

MOREL.—May 31, 1917, Helen Morel; aged 42. Services Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 9 A. M. Interment New York.

PAINE.—New York, May 30, 1917, Maggie Sweetland Paine, wife of the late William Lewis Paine. Funeral private; please omit flowers.

PALMER.—On Tuesday, May 29, 1917, Edmond James Palmer, M. D., beloved husband of Blanche Shove Palmer. Funeral service at his late residence, 103 West 86th St., Manhattan, on Friday, June 1, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Syracuse papers please copy.

PITOU.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on May 31, 1917, Spire Pitou, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Funeral private.

POMEROY.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., Wednesday, May 30, Helen Pomeroy, daughter of the late George and Phebe Hart Pomeroy, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral from Christ Church Saturday, 11 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on May 30, 1917, Harvey E. Roberts, in his 86th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 316 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., Saturday, June 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ROBERTSON.—At Oakland, Cal., on May 30, William Touro Robertson, son of the late Touro and Elizabeth Robertson. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

ROSS.—Suddenly, at Webster Groves, Mo., Abram D. Ross, husband of Anna Crouter Ross. Funeral services, 11 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City,

WANT SALVARSAN PATENT SUSPENDED

Physicians in Movement to Make Full Supply Available Here During the War.

DR. WALKER TELLS OF LACK

Herman A. Metz, Who Controls American Rights to Product, Makes Offer to Government.

Medical societies and academies of medicine all over the United States, including those in New York, are practically unanimous, according to information obtained yesterday, in a movement to persuade the Government to abrogate, or at least suspend for the duration of the war, the patent rights of medicines held by German corporations. Salvarsan and Neosalvarsan are among the most important medicines affected by German patents, and the movement is principally concerned with them. The Council of National Defense has come out in support of the movement, as have the New York County and State Medical Societies. A bill providing for suspension of the German patents during the war has been introduced in Congress.

Although Herman A. Metz, who has the sole right in America to import these medicines, has opened a factory in Brooklyn for their manufacture and promises to let the Government have them at cost and the medical profession at only a fair profit to himself, physicians, it is said, still believe that the Government should take control of the patents and permit their manufacture on lease to private individuals, or make public the formulae and processes by which they are made. Several manufacturers in America, by infringement of the German patents, are reported to be making Salvarsan, but, it is said, they will not be able to supply as much of the medicine as is needed at a price within the reach of all.

Dr. George Walker of Johns Hopkins University is one of those interested in the movement. In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES he said that there were at least 5,000,000 persons in the United who needed Salvarsan and that the majority of them could not obtain it.

"The retail price of an ampule containing six decigrams of Salvarsan," wrote Dr. Walker, "has varied from time to time. At present, when obtainable, it sells at $4.20. While the cost of such an ampule cannot be specifically stated, it has been estimated to be from 14 to 35 cents.

"We submit that no Government should permit the patenting and therefore the private control of an agent which is of such great value to the welfare of its people and so strikingly needed by so many of its poor. This is an instance in which property rights are held higher than fundamental human rights; nay more, where the health and even the lives of citizens are allowed to be sacrificed rather than interfere with an alien's claim. Is it not time for Congress to adjust this matter and not allow this iniquitous condition longer to survive?"

Several prominent physicians, interviewed yesterday, who did not wish their names used, said that, while they had been able to obtain Salvarsan, they had to pay what they considered unjustifiable prices for it, and that some members of the medical profession had been unable to get the medicine when they needed it.

Mr. Metz said there was no occasion for the movement among the doctors and that it was merely the result of propaganda by physicians seeking to advance their own interest.

"Shortly after the war began, in 1914," he said, "I found it necessary to advance the price of Salvarsan slightly, but since that time my price has not been raised a cent. I have restricted the sale of the medicine to doctors, offering it to them continuously at the unchanging price, which afforded me only a reasonable profit. But many of the doctors who have bought from me have retailed the medicine themselves, getting for it what they could. I have refused to sell to such doctors whenever I have detected them.

"Appreciating the need for a greater quantity of Salvarsan than is now obtainable, I have built and opened a factory in Brooklyn for its manufacture and will be able to supply what is needed by the United States Government, the medical profession, and hospitals. I have notified the Government that I will supply it at cost or turn over to it my Brooklyn factory, so that every man in the army and navy who needs it may be treated with Salvarsan. I will sell the medicine to doctors and hospitals at cost plus a small profit, and I assert that no one would be able to manufacture and sell the drug cheaper than I.

"My offer to the Government has no strings to it. But I want to say that in my opinion the Government should not single out Salvarsan for confiscation at the behest of the doctors. Many manufacturers of medicines have raised their prices to the sky since the beginning of the war, and the Government ought to go after them before it deprives me of what I have a right to. I am not seeking to get rich out of Salvarsan. I am going to manufacture it and sell it for the public interest, accepting from private agencies only a fair profit."

MARRIED AT 4 A. M.

Mary A. Smith of Greenwich Leaves Dance to Marry C. R. Wilmot.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 31.—Mary A. Smith, who is said to have inherited $1,000,000 from the estate of her father and was wedded seven years ago to his chauffeur, Arthur Woodcock, whom she divorced a week ago, was married this morning to Clifford R. Wilmot by Justice Malcom Merritt at Port Chester, N. Y. It is said Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot have gone to the bride's bungalow at Sea Gate, L. I., for their honeymoon.

Wilmot and Mrs. Smith-Woodcock were dining and dancing last night at the Cos Cob Inn when they decided to marry. They drove to Port Chester and aroused Justice Merritt from sleep. He married them at 4 o'clock this morning.

SPRINGTIME ALONG BAYOU TECHE, LA.

EN ROUTE CALIFORNIA

See the Southland in its most beautiful springtime garb, when the air is filled with the fragrance of flowers and the land resplendent with gorgeous color

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ARMOUR TO BUILD FOOD BRANCH HERE

Distributing Station Will Occupy Entire Block at 14th Street and Tenth Avenue.

SAVING IN HANDLING MEAT

Freight Cars to Run Into Second Floor as Part of West Side Improvement.

An entire block in the lower west side shipping district has been purchased by Armour & Co., and it was announced yesterday that a building will be immediately erected there which will be the largest food distributing branch house in the world. The block is bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Tenth Avenue and the Marginal Way facing the big steamship piers. Armour & Co.'s purchase was influenced by the immediate need for increased facilities for the distribution of food products and also to relieve the present railroad congestion.

Plans for the new food distributing building will permit freight cars to run into the second floor of the structure from the proposed west side elevated improvement plan, thus eliminating the necessity of unloading quantities of food products in Jersey City for distribution in New York, as is now the case with the limited shipping facilities.

Until the plans of the New York Central track system are approved, temporary siddings will be used, similar to those in use by the National Biscuit Company and other big houses in the vicinity. The National Biscuit Company occupies the larger block to the north.

The property bought by Armour & Co. has a frontage of 221 feet on the Marginal Way, 160 feet on Fifteenth Street, 74 feet on Fourteenth Street and 205 feet on Tenth Avenue. It is assessed at $201,000. It was purchased from the Chanler estate, through Horace S. Ely & Co. The land has been owned by the Chanler family, who are related to the Astors, for nearly a century.

The height of the new structure has not been decided, but it will be fireproof, and will contain all of the latest details for the sanitary handling of food products. It will be erected under the general supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and the plant will be operated under Federal Government inspection. Several old frame buildings are now on the block. The piers of the Cunard, French and White Star lines are opposite.

COCCHI FOUND IN ITALY.

Ruth Cruger Witness, Sought by Police, Is Living in Bologna.

Alfredo Cocchi, whom the District Attorney and the police have been seeking in connection with the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, the Wadleigh High School girl who was last seen on Feb. 11 last, has been found in Bologna, Italy, according to information received by District Attorney Swann yesterday from S. S. Dumont, United States Consul at Florance. Cocchi was proprietor of a motor cycle repair shop at 542 West 127th Street, which was the last place the Cruger girl is known to have visited. Two days after he had been questioned by the police as to his knowledge of the girl's whereabouts, Cocchi vanished, abandoning his wife and small baby.

In his letter the Consul said that Cocchi gave "incompatibility of character" as his reason for fleeing the country. The Consul stated that his investigation disclosed that Cocchi arrived in Italy in the latter part of February with another female companion and was living with his parents. District Attorney Swann was unprepared to say last night just what course he would pursue in the matter of extraditing Cocchi.

ZIONIST FLAG UNFURLED.

Double Triangle Flies with Stars and Stripes at Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—The double triangle or six-pointed shield of David, worked in pale blue on a background of white, was unfurled to the breeze along with the Stars and Stripes today at the National Zionist Convention headquarters here. The flag is the symbol of the Zionist movement.

The convention of Zionists to meet here on June 24 will consider the launching of the new nation from many angles. There are many details to be considered, but the flag is agreed upon and the constitution is available.

I. W. W. QUARTERS RAIDED.

Federal Officials Believe They Frustrated Strike Plot on Great Lakes.

DETROIT, May 31.—Federal officials announced today that an alleged plot to tie up Great Lake commerce through strikes was probably broken up by the raid iaast night on the local headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World. Two officers of the organization were arrested and considerable literature was confiscated.

J. Herbert Cole, special agent of the Department of Justice, said that an investigation of an attempt to disorganize service on the Great Lakes brought the Government agents to the I. W. W. headquarters.

Reformed Church Synod Election.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 31.—About 200 delegates attended the opening here this afternoon of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which met in its 111th session. The following officers were elected: President, J. Preston Searle of New Brunswick Theological Seminary; Vice President, A. Addison Jones of Albany, N. Y. The selection of a President was made from among twenty-four candidates. Dr. Jones's vote was next to that of Dr. Searle.

SERVICE BOARD ASKS VETO.

Knight and Pratt Bills Called Blow at Control of Utilities.

Briefs urging the Governor to veto the Knight and Pratt bills, which would permit holding companies to own more than 10 per cent. of the stock of public service corporations, were filed yesterday in Albany by William L. Ransom, counsel to the Public Service Commission. The limitation in the present law was the result of efforts to prevent business corporations from manipulating the stock of public utility concerns for private advantage.

Mr. Ransom said that similar bills had appeared in the Legislature every year for a long period, the excuse for them being statements that their sole purpose wa sto strengthen small companies in scattered communities in the rural districts. The briefs declare that if this were the only reason for the bills their form should be materially changed. If the bills were signed by the Governor, the public service companies would pass out of the control of the commission, it was declared, and holding companies would have a free hand in exploiting them.

Advertising Men Leave for St. Louis

Two hundred advertising men of this city will leave the Grand Central Station at 5 o'clock this afternoon on a special train to attend the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which opens in St. Louis Sunday afternoon with an address by Hiram Johnson of California, and closes Thursday afternoon with another by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The train will lie over in Detroit Friday night, when the New York delegates will be entertained by the advertising men of that city, a feature being an automobile trip through the beautiful lake front suburbs of the City of the Straits.

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Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
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will open June 16th and close October 1st
C. B. Knott, Proprietor and Manager

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Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
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2,000 Feet Elevation.
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Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management. Opens June 16th. Closes Oct. 1st.
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C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.
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Finest on Maine Coast June 25.
Latest achievement in summer hotel construction and appointments. 800 feet of broad cement verandas. Ocean or river view from every room. Capacity 300. Golf. Garage.
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The house of service and the home of the epicure. Atlantic City's newest fireproof hotel with capacity for 1200 guests. Sea water baths, showers and surf bathing from house. Open air Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking Boardwalk. Garage on premises with chauffeur's rooms. American and European Plans. Booklet. JOEL HILLMAN, Prop.

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Every CONVENIENCE and COMFORT and PLEASURE
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The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Cottages open June 16. Hotel opens June 23. Booking Office, 9 West 40th. Phone F. Y. KEATING, Vanderbilt 2290, or Hotel Plaza.

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Famous cuisine—cream, vegetables, etc., from model farm. Special pastimes for children. Invigorating, spruce-laden air. Orchestra at dinner and for dancing.

Through sleeping cars from New York
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Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
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On Saturday, June 2 and 9, afternoon boat for Bear Mountain, West Point and return. Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 42nd St., 2; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.
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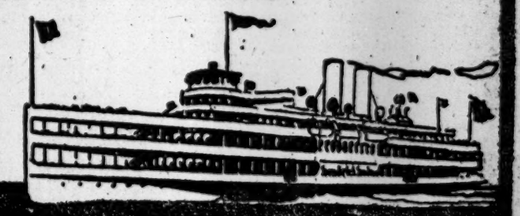

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Also thru service every night and Sunday morning to Albany and Troy.
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Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.
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Schedule for FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST.
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LEAVE W. 129TH ST.—10:40, 11:40 A.M.; 12:40, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
Pier 1, North River—11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7:00, 8:20, 9:30 P. M.
Steeplechase Park—12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

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Special UP HUDSON TRIP Sunday, June 3. Stopping at HIGHLAND FALLS both ways.
One hour at NEWBURGH.
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150 delightful miles on the
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Both steamers connect with return boat to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room.
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Next Sunday and Every Sunday and Holiday
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Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
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Sunday, June 3
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Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
A delightful sail—Good Music, Dining Room and Lunch Counter.
Tickets $1.25. Children, 65c.
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U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of vanditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, June 5, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon the launch "JOLA," her engines, &c.

Sale to take place on board said launch at Travers Island, (New Rochelle), Westchester County, New York, where she can be now seen and inspected.

Dated New York, May 31, 1917.

THOMAS D. [illegible],
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Bell‹Bettendorf.
Blackmore‹Eastman.
Boeffler‹Same.
Morey‹New Rochelle.
Re Atl Coast Line RR. (2.)
Aeroplane‹Story & Clark.
Overseas‹Dickerson.
Re‹Salen.
Banners‹Triangle.
Baumes‹Silver.
Martin‹Imbrie.
Re Mutual Corp‹Girr.
Oblacki‹Gaston.
Petersen‹NY & G Rail.
Davis‹Natman.
Grant‹N E SS Co.
Ry Oresta.
Hutchinson‹Higginson.
Turner‹Coeden.
Rome‹Liquid Gas Co.
Lyon‹Hartford.
Guaranty Trust Co‹ McCabe.
Re Crawford.
Nessler‹Thomas.
Van Waverens‹Baxter.
Moore‹Heslein.
Manners‹Triangle.
Higgins‹Aetna.
Cook‹Flagg.
Bklyn E D Terminal‹ Str Rensselaer.
Walling‹Neptune.
Hanna‹Hunt.
Cavanaugh‹Glen Cove.
Nessler‹Fredericks.
Arrue‹Consol Coal Co.
Mathews‹Colts.
Tweedie‹Baldwin.
Broderick‹La Violetta Comp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy. Discharges:
Sidney Schwartz, Alexander Jutkovitz, Leopold Rosenthal, Jacob H Kelsey, Joseph P Gmelch, George Roeckel, R Emma Roeckel, August Kaemmer, Georg Hamod, Morris Schneider.
Motions:
Samuel Meckler, Gusale Nankin, M C Madsen Cons Co, Franklin Brewing Co, H Mark, trading as Arlington Button Works, Fiske Coal Co, Inc, Sigmund Horwitz, Louis Yablok, Joseph Chavkin, et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Common law calendar. Welsberg‹Noble. Clear.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Lithander‹Wetherell.
Ekonomia‹Del & Hud.
Sadaky‹D & H Co.
Re Elder.
Wolff‹Holmes.
Gurdik‹Del & Hud.
Silverberg Import Co‹ A Steinhardt & Bro.
Heeds‹Stand Oil Co.
Perelman‹Berkowitz.
Frank‹Berry.
Qudin‹Tracy.
Rosenthal‹Gingold Realty Co.
Tomassetti‹Del & Hud Co.
Spielvogel‹Std Oil Co.
Jos Joseph & Bros Co‹Federal S S Co.
Gatchell‹Gatchell.
Book‹De Martinprey.
Hommel‹Hommel.
Mohmer‹C & H RR.
Meppner‹S Bklyn RR.
Oakville Co‹Dukas.
Heller‹Schulman.
Re B Thompson Co‹ Lash.
Kane‹Beaver. (Guar Trust Co‹Second Av RR.)
Brittman‹Beaver. (Guar Trust Co‹Sec Av RR.)
Schoemann‹Schoemann.
Van Allen‹Walkoff.
Bornhimer‹Berger.
Smith‹L I RR.
Hoffman‹Columbus Graphaphone Co.
Unity Iron Co‹ Edison El Illum Co.
Palher Rty Co‹Capen.
Bruce‹Bruce.
Wolf‹Tyroller, (2.)
Scomas‹Scomas.
CNY‹Scientific Eng.
Ludlam‹Ludlam.
Shapiro‹Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Neudorf‹Furgatch.
Rosenthal‹Gingold Realty Co.
Re Westchester Av. (24th Ward Zullo.)
King‹Schneider.
Re CNY. (Waterbury Av.)
Re same, (Havilland Av.)
Keppler‹Keppler.
Lamport‹Matschak.
Crossan‹Crossan.
Knapp‹Knapp & French, Inc. (2.)
Waxberg‹Waxberg.
Re Rosenberg & Co.
Franklin Sav Bk‹ Cahill.
Condon‹Condon.
Rieser‹Genung.
Rosenstein‹Webber.
R A Corroon & Co‹ Reeve.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Undefended divorces:
Gause, Peevers, Bell, Rehin, Wilkinson, Markowitz, Cornelius, Gee.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Grossel‹Tilton.
Schwartz‹Goldwasser.
Dorsey‹Pomeroy
Schmidt‹NY C RR.
Tudor‹Tudor.
Wolf‹Fowler.
Wohlberg‹Wilson.
Gifford‹E F Boehmann Co.
Hilson‹Asphalt Const.
Rothschild‹Haviland.
Zummer‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Maurer‹Hindmarsh, D Mandel‹Henschel.
Mandel‹Same.
Liebowitz‹Elec Exp & Hudson Nav.
Anelio‹Coestar.
Rosenberg‹NY Rys.
Colbrun‹Knick Ice Co.
Glucksman‹Union Ry.
Semler‹Hotel Oper Assoc.
Hall‹R T.
Goldstein‹CNY.
Warren‹Werther.
Boston Ins‹S H RR.
Calvanelli‹R T.
Carel‹same.
De Carli‹same.
Leahy‹Rewtress Lary Cuss‹Beaver.
Mahoney‹Shatz.
Gaia‹Int Motor Co.
Bretherton‹Equit Life As Soc of US and Kelly.
Ferrari‹Newkirk.
Fischer‹Lombardy Rty Co.
Mantel‹Moller.
Negreto‹N Y Rys.
Shattuck‹Perkins.
Weeman‹Board of Education, (2.)
Mayer‹Un Ry of NYC Rys‹N J & S I Ferry Co.
S. Collara‹Garford Motor Truck Co.
PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Grossman‹Glenmore Milford Co.
PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Recess.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
People, &c‹Clemens & Grell, Inc.
Dodson‹Stillman.
Lansley Liquidation Corp‹Heinze (5.)
Phillips‹Wolf.
Parker Co‹Weinbros R R.
Evans‹Whalen.
Barnum‹Barnum.
Arrigoni‹Univ Motor Truck (2.)
Spina‹Forastiere.
Klein‹Wolff.
Gounil‹Tryon.
Star‹Armour.
Winter‹Fletcher, Jr.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.—Clear.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
I. Levinson, A. Michelbacher, W. R. Goodheart, N. de Escoriaza, F. Vedageray, Frieda M. Young, W. C. Flanagan, Louis Baldegroni, Harris Geller, A. Traficante, Ida Elmore, &c., Wylie A. Tuttnan, Edmund C. Preiss, Roma Klimuk, Samuel Johnston, Mary Fraction, Ellen Doyle, Berthold Zumstag, Mabel Frandesky, Toquato Zipoli, Frank A. Johnson, P. E. Geldelmann, E. L. Leland, A. Carbone, Burrit A. Hurd, Daniel Sontmer, William Koch, Johanna Cohen, Marian Strickland, Kate Malley, Hanorla Tancredi, Theresa Schappert, Mary A. O'Gara, Francis L. Leland, Mary L. Downey, John S. Downey, (2.) Mary L. Downey, Lelia W. Fosburgh, Walter J. Carr, David S. Brown, James J. Weldon, Sarah Corbett, Thomas F. Sweeny, Johan Calcsony, C. C. Wasson.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler. S.—Room 502, at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Burns‹Ryan.
Farrington‹Canton Rty Co.
Tallman‹Lasse.
Snyder‹Imperate Bros & Co.
Martin & Martin‹ Dalberg.
Lang‹Barrett.
Esler‹Schwartz.
Frank‹Shipman.
Engy Brit Corp‹ Brown.
Newman‹Svoboda.
Schulz‹Schulz.
Grechy‹Internat'l Motor Co.
Gen Drafting Co‹ Meier.
Wabersaki‹Wilson.
Hamilton Press‹ Smith.
Bernstein‹Nemeron.
Hornthal‹Gordon.
Gumpel‹Gurvitch.
Miller‹Marks.
Grant‹Federman Bros.
Holland‹Curley.
Feltenstein‹Yankaua.
Mintz‹Dorfman & Cohnlsky.
McHale‹Foster.
McKeown‹Same.
Mason‹Dalberg.
Wolf‹Dickstein.
Karl Mehaly, Louis Maries, R. D. Comacher, M. Yorres, &c, M. G. D. Borden, James Rooney, Fannie W. Grown, James B. Haggin, Adolph Klee, Mary Israel, Joseph Loerwald, Caroline Coons, Martha Hering, Coster Chadwick, Mary A. McPartland, John C. Gray, Jules R. Gimbernat, Agnes Hamilton, W. H. Crawford, Hilah A. Davis, (2.) John Clancy, Julius Miller.
Estates of: W. H. M. Grewel, James Healy, T. J. C. Rettich, Max Beebe, Dorothy C. Kirschner.
Wills for probate: John G. Clugstone, Ella L. Mallier, Charles E. Hyde, William C. Church, Herman Lehrer, Solomon Berliner, Isabella Chambers, Margaret Clarkson, Agnes S. Taller, W. S. Flagg, Patrick Dempsey, E. Townsend, Elise A. Keppler, Robert Hamilton, Eva J. Ellis, Carl Just

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To the American Citizen

who has not yet bought his

Liberty Bond—

Do you individually feel that your Government does not need, now, the fifty or one hundred dollars which you might loan? Do you feel it is too small a sum to count? Are you waiting for some one else with more money to subscribe for you?

Without Your Money—

the money of the average American Citizen taken in the aggregate — your Government cannot carry on this War in the defense of the Liberty for which we have always fought. You must realize that you have most of the money in this country.

The big institutions, the industries and the men of wealth who have purchased these bonds, have done so

BECAUSE

Patriotism so dictated;
The security is the best;
The interest return is fair;
The salability is quick.

LIBERTY BONDS ARE AS VALUABLE TO YOU, FOR THE SAME REASONS.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React Shortly Before the Close After a Vigorous Advance.

The stock market opened yesterday with every appearance of the beginning of a new period of high records. For most of the session its strength bore out the early promise, but the final hour saw reactions sufficient to wipe out a large part of the gains. Before that time Steel common moved up to 136⅜, which compared with its previous high level at 135, but the close was made at 134½, at which figure the stock showed a net gain of only ⅝. A number of the specialties made very substantial gains, among them Industrial Alcohol, Tobacco Products, Superior Steel, Barrett Company and American Tobacco. The automobile issues declined, Chandler dropping 2 points and General Motors 2½, with the other issues selling under Tuesday's final figures. Traders paid less attention to the rumors of the proposed tax on cars and more to the reports from steel centres of a falling off in the purchase of steel for automobiles. It is understood that a number of the leading makers are converting their plants in order to be able to devote a larger proportion of their capacity in the future to the manufacture of automobile trucks. One of the largest plants expects to end the production of pleasure cars as soon as parts on hand are used up. The war promises to bring a large increase in the demand for trucks for use in Europe.

The hope was expressed in prominent banking circles yesterday that indications of the success of the Government bond offering will shortly be so marked that Congress will look more favorably upon the suggestion that it reduce the share of the estimated year's expenditures to be borne by taxation and increase that provided for through the sale of bonds. The men who pay the largest income taxes, and who for that reason can hardly be credited with holding entirely disinterested views, think that the Government should effect the increase in surtax more gradually in order to allow a time for the readjustment of the individual program. There was also heard yesterday vigorous criticism of the suggestion that as a base for computing the average profits from which to figure excess profits for taxation the Government may go back prior to 1914. It is argued that business has completely changed since the outbreak of the war that in many cases companies have been practically reborn and that it would not be fair to exclude the first two years of war from any series of years designed to establish a fair average.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

American Securities Are Dull Throughout the Day.

LONDON, May 31.—Money was more plentiful and easier today. Discount rates were quiet. Petrograd exchange closed weak.

The investment and industrial sections of the Stock Exchange were firm and hardening on the assumption that a portion of the £40,000,000 distributed as a war loan dividend will be reinvested.

Foreign issues were steady and Spanish and Brazilian bonds had a better tone. Shipping shares were in good demand. Peninsular & Oriental and Union Steamship Company of New Zealand were firm on the amalgamation of the two companies. Russian bonds and mine and oil shares were weak, and American securities ruled dull throughout the day.

Lehigh Valley's April Earnings.

For the month of April the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company reports operating revenues of $4,092,017, an increase of $400,016, and a net operating income of $769,090, a decrease of $255,299. For the four months ended April 30, the net operating income amounted to $2,045,053, a decrease of $1,415,394 compared with 1916.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3
Low	2½

Last	3
Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	4 @4¼	Thirty days	4½@4¾
Sixty days	4¼@4½	Sixty days	4½@5
Ninety days	4¼@4½	Ninety days	4½@5
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	4½@5
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	4½@5
Six months	4¼@4½	Six months	4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¼
4 to 6 months	4¼@5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	....
Cables	4.76¾	4.76½	4.76¾	....
France—				
Demand	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4.8665 London	4.76½	4.76⅝		
5.1825 Paris	5.72⅛	5.71⅞		
China—				
Hongkong	57.50	57.60		
Peking	91.50	91.62½		
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½		
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90		
32.44 India—				
Bombay	32.75	33.00		
Calcutta	32.75	33.00		
5.1826 Italy	7.06	7.05¾		
49.84 Japan—				
Kobe	51.37½	52.00		
Yokohama	51.37½	52.00		
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	50.12½	50.25		
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.25		
51.85 Russia	26.25	26.35		
26.79 Scandinavia—				
Copenhagen	28.50	28.70		
Stockholm	29.90	30.10		
Christiania	29.20	29.40		
9.205 Spain	22.60	22.75		
South America—				
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.20	44.36		
32.44 Rio	29.43	29.53		
5.1826 Switzerland	5.00	5.04½		

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $711,428,914; balance, $34,760,977; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,773,575. Federal Reserve credit balance, $10,107,390.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 15c. discount; St. Louis, 25c@10c. discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38d, up ¼d; in New York, 74⅛c up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 58⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$27,643,978	$206,247,877
Ord. internal revenue	49,285,245	391,958,417
Income tax	103,845,257	160,695,114
Miscellaneous	10,880,625	66,263,768
Total receipts	$191,655,105	$827,165,176
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	81,648,807	.....
Excess of ord. disb'se. over ord. receipts	.....	76,069,288
Excess of total repts. over total disburse.	70,399,105	.....
Excess of total disbur. over total receipts	.....	11,375,167
Expenditures	110,006,198	903,234,464

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	65.00		64.50	65.00
Lead	11.25	....	11.37½	....
Spelter	9.25	....	9.62½	....
Antimony	23.00	24.00	23.00	24.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X Ivy.	45.50	46.50	43.50	44.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32¾@33⅛c, carload lots, spot delivery; 31⅛@32c, second quarter; 29@29½c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	130	10	0	130	10	0
Tin, spot	253	10	0	252	10	0
Tin, futures	250	10	0	251	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,127,135	354,872	773,019
Year to date	82,284,637	72,569,716	52,439,668

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68½	72½	100	Ajax Rubber x d	72	72	72	72	+1½
5½	6	600	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	100	Alaska Juneau	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
31	31½	4,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅜	32⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
83	86¾	300	Allis-Chals. Mfg. pf	86	86¾	86	86⅝	+ ⅛
93½	94	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	94½	95	94	94	+ ⅞
100¼	100	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜
94⅝	95½	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	97	97¼	94⅝	94⅝	−1⅛
50½	51	7,000	Am. Can	51⅞	52⅝	50½	50⅝	− ⅞
75	75¼	10,900	Am. Car & Fdry	75½	77⅛	74	75¾	+ ⅞
42¼	43⅜	2,700	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅝	44	42⅜	42⅜	− ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	14½	15¼	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
64	64½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	63⅝	65	63⅝	64	+ ⅜
24¾	25	8,900	Am. Linseed	26	26¾	25	25	− ⅛
62	62½	2,700	Am. Linseed pf	61¼	63	61¼	62½	+ ⅛
74	74¼	16,100	Am. Locomotive	73⅞	75⅝	73⅝	74	+ ⅞
10	10	200	Am. Malting	9⅞	10	9¼	10	...
55	57½	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	...
105½	105⅞	11,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105¾	106½	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
112	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
98¼	99	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
100	103	400	Am. S. S. pf. B.tr.r.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
71⅛	71¾	200	Am. Snuff pf. new	90⅞	100	99⅞	100	− ⅛
117	118	11,300	Am. Steel F'dries	69	72	69	71	+ ⅛
118	120	13,800	Am. Sugar Ref	116	118⅝	116	117	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
122½	123	9,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	33½	36¼	33½	34⅜	+ ⅛
194	198	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	122	122½	122	122½	+ ⅛
101½	103	600	Am. Tobacco	198½	199⅝	198½	199	+ ⅛
54⅛	54⅜	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
48	49¼	9,100	Am. Woolen	53½	55⅝	53½	54⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	34⅜	700	Am. Writing P. pf	40¾	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
63	65	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	34½	35½	34	34	− ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	20,400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	84	84	84	84	− ⅛
63½	72¼	100	Anaconda Copper	85¼	85⅞	84¼	84¼	− ⅝
102	102¼	1,000	Associated Oil	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
96⅞	97¼	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	102⅜	102	102	− ⅝
111½	112	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
108	108½	6,700	Atlantic Coast Line	111¼	111½	111⅜	111⅜	− ⅛
61	63	200	At. Gulf & West I	108¼	109⅞	108	108	+ ⅛
63⅜	64	23,800	At. Gulf & W. I.pf	32⅜	32⅝	32	32	− ⅛
101¼	101¾	100	Baldwin Loco	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
72	72⅝	1,400	Baldwin Loco. pf	64½	66⅝	63⅝	63⅞	+ ⅛
117	119	500	Baltimore & Ohio	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
113	115	200	Barrett Co.	73¼	73½	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	200	Barrett Co. s. r. rp.	120¼	120¼	119	119	+ ¼
140	142	400	Batopilas Mining	112½	115	111½	115	+ ⅛
133	134	24,650	Bethlehem Steel	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
62¾	63½	400	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	141½	143¼	141½	143¼	+ ⅛
8	9½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	135½	137⅝	135¼	135¾	− 1¼
98⅞	99¼	1,200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	− ⅛
88	90	1,500	Burns Brothers	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
15½	18½	100	Butterick Co	99	99¼	99	99	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	2,000	Butte & Superior	31¾	31⅞	30¾	30¾	− ⅛
37½	37⅝	200	California Pack. x d	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
21½	22¼	300	California Petrol	42¼	42¼	41	41	− ⅛
83	84	300	Calumet & Arizona	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
162½	163	400	Canadian Pacific	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
104	104¾	27,900	Central Leather Co	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
100	100	400	Central Leather pf	163	163¼	162½	163	+ ½
37⅜	38⅜	100	Cerro de Pasco	94¼	96⅜	94	94¼	+ ⅛
89	91	700	Chandler Motor	112	112	112	112	...
60¾	61	1,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	37	37	37	37	...
11¼	11⅝	400	Chi. Great Western	93	93	90	90	−2
33¼	34	100	Chi. Great Western pf	60½	61⅛	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76	1,400	Chi., Great West. pf	63⅝	64	63⅝	64	+ ⅜
113	113⅝	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
113	113⅝	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	26	26¾	25	25	− ⅛
114	114	500	Do., odd lot	61¼	63	61¼	62½	+ ⅛
43	43¼	800	Chi. & Northwest	9¼	10	9¼	10	− ⅛
			Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of.d.2d pd	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¼	...
34	34½	1,100	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	43½	43½	43	43¼	− ⅛
77	78	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w. i	54	54	53¾	54	−1
60½	67½	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅞
22¾	23	3,200	Chile Copper	67	67	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
58	59	6,000	Chino Copper	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
53⅜	54½	5,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	59⅛	59⅝	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
26½	27	300	Col. & Southern	54⅛	54⅞	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
54½	56	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
42	42½	3,700	Columbia Gas & El	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
108	109	200	Consolidated Gas	42⅜	43⅜	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
94	96½	100	Continental Can	108½	108⅜	108½	108½	+ ⅛
108	110	1,500	Continental Can pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅜	47,400	Corn Products Ref	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
103¼	104	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	34	34	32¼	32¼	− ⅛
79⅝	80	50,800	Crucible Steel	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅛
100¼	110	100	Crucible Steel pf	81½	83¼	81½	83¼	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	19,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	110	110	110	110	...
91¼	91⅝	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	46½	46⅞	45	45	− ⅝
186	192	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	91	91¼	91	91¼	− ⅛
110½	110⅝	200	Delaware & Hud	192	192	191⅞	191⅞	+ ⅛
16½	17½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	109¾	110½	109¾	110½	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	1,800	Distillers' Securities	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	100	Dome Mines	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18	+ ⅛
9¾	10½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	4,400	Elk Horn Coal	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	2,000	Erie	36	37	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,100	Erie 1st pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
29	30¼	800	Erie 2d pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
21	23⅞	1,200	Federal M. & S	30	30	30	30	+ ⅝
48	49	1,500	Federal M. & S. pf	23¼	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Fisher Body pf	49⅞	49⅞	49	49¼	+ ⅛
32	34	100	Gaston, W. & W	88	88	88	88	−1
163½	165	1,800	General Electric	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
88	89	9,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	163⅞	165⅛	163⅞	165¼	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	109	100¼	106	106½	−2½
52	52¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	88	88	88	88	...
107⅞	108¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	52½	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
34⅞	35¼	200	Greene Cananea	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108⅛	+ ⅜
44⅜	45	700	Gulf States Steel	35¾	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
124	129	100	Illinois Central	45	45	45	45	...
102½	103	15,600	Inspiration Copper	128	130	125	125	−2½
62¾	63⅛	900	Interboro Consol	102⅜	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
16½	17	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	63⅜	64½	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	500	Int. Agricultural	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	23¼	1,300	Int. Agricultural pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
66	67	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	+1
100	101	100	Int. Harvester Corp	52	53⅜	52	53⅜	+ ⅛
10,500	10,600	10,500	Int. Mer. Marine	115	117	115	117	+3
20,300	20,400	10,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	74	74	74	74	+1
9,800	9,900	1,900	Int. Nickel	30¼	31⅝	30¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
9,200	9,300	10,500	Int. Paper	86¼	86¼	83⅝	84¼	+ ⅛
100	100	700	Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep	41¾	42¼	41	41	− ⅛
100	100	300	Iowa Central	43⅞	44	44	44	+ ⅛
100	100	1,500	Kansas City South	98½	98⅝	98	98¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Kelly Spring Tire	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
9,600	9,700	9,600	Kennecott Copper	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
9,200	9,300	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Lake Erie & West	49½	49½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Lehigh Valley	97⅜	98⅜	96½	97	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Liggett & Myers pf	181¾	181¾	181¾	181¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Long Isl. cfs.of dep	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	118	118	118	118	−1
100	100	100	Louis. & Nash	40	40	40	40	...
1,100	1,200	1,100	Maxwell Motors	204	204	204	204	+ ⅛
800	900	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	128	128	128	128	+ ⅛
8,000	8,900	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	50⅜	50⅝	50	50	− ⅛
900	900	900	Miami Copper	68	68	66⅞	66⅞	− ⅛
6,000	6,000	6,000	Midvale Steel	97	97⅜	95	95	− ⅛
200	200	200	Minn. & St. L. new	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	− ⅛
100	100	65	M., St. P. & S. S. M	63⅞	64⅞	63¾	63¾	− ⅛
100	100	13	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
1,700	1,800	1,700	Mo. Pacific w. i	106	107	106	107	...
100	100	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	13	13	13	13	...
100	100	100	Montana Power	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
4,200	4,300	2,800	Nat. Enamg. & St	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
2,800	2,900	100	Nevada Con. Cop	99	99	99	99	−2½
100	100	1,500	N. Y. Air Brake	38¼	38¼	37⅜	38	+ ⅛
1,500	1,600	100	N. Y. Central	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
900	900	900	Norf. & West. x d	152	152	152	152	...
100	100	6,400	Northern Pacific	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Ohio Cities Gas	128	128	125¼	126	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Ontario Silver Min	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	+ ⅛
100	100	50,800	Owens Bottle Mach	140	141	139	139	− ⅛
900	900	100	Penn. R. R	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
1,500	1,500	1,500	People's Gas, Chi	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
300	300	300	Père Marquette	53⅛	53½	53⅛	53⅜	−1½
200	200	200	Père Marq. pr. pf	70	70¼	69¾	70	+ ⅛
8,700	8,700	8,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	20¼	20¼	19	19	−1½
117	117	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	57	57	57	57	+2
3,400	3,400	3,400	Pitts. & West Va	50¾	51⅝	50¼	50¼	− ¼
2,800	2,800	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	116	116	116	116	− ⅝
2,200	2,200	2,200	Railway Steel Sp	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
5,750	5,750	5,750	Ray Con. Copper	78	79½	78	78½	−1
11,500	11,500	11,500	Reading	53	54⅞	53	54⅝	−1⅝
35,400	35,400	35,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅞	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
400	400	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93¾	95¾	94	94⅝	− ⅛
300	300	300	Royal Dutch N. Y	92¾	94	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
100	100	100	St. Louis & San F	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
200	200	200	St. Louis & S. F. pf	64½	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	− ⅝
200	200	200	St. Louis Southw	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
100	100	100	Saxon Motor	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
200	200	200	Seaboard Air Line	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
600	600	600	Seab. Air Line pf	42¼	42¼	42½	42½	+ ⅛
300	300	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
400	400	400	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
21,000	21,000	21,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	174⅜	175	174⅜	175	+2
2,700	2,700	2,700	Sloss-S. Steel & I	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅝
800	800	800	So. Pacific x d	55½	55⅞	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
300	300	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	62	63⅞	61⅞	62½	+ ⅝
14,300	14,300	14,300	Southern Railway	83½	93⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
2,700	2,700	2,700	Studebaker Co	205	206	204⅝	204⅝	+4½
600	600	600	Superior Steel	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
4,700	4,700	1,600	Tenn. C. & C	86	86	81⅝	81⅝	−3½
4,400	4,400	342,000	Texas Co	44	45½	44	45⅞	+ ⅜
3,400	3,400	550	Third Avenue	17	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
7,900	7,900	6,500	Tobacco Products	222	224	221	221	− ⅛
200	200	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	20¼	22½	20	21½	+ ⅞
100	100	100	Transue & Wms	56	57¾	56	56⅝	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Union B. & P. new	99	101	99	101	+3
6,900	6,900	6,900	Union Pacific	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
7,900	7,900	7,900	United Alloy Steel	87½	87½	85	85	−1½
3,700	3,700	3,700	United Cigar Stores	139¾	139¾	138¾	138¾	− ⅛
100	100	100	United Drug	47	48¼	47	48	+1
300	300	300	United Fruit	100	100⅝	100	100	...
300	300	300	United Paper Board	73	73	73	73	−1⅛
1,900	1,900	1,900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
29,100	29,100	29,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	139	139	139	139	+ ⅛
900	900	900	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	138	143¼	138	140⅝	+ ⅛
800	800	800	U. S. Rubber	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	+2⅜
210	210	1,300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	58	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	+1⅛
1,600	1,600	1,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅛
342,000	342,000	100	U. S. Steel	61¼	61¾	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
550	550	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	104⅜	106⅜	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
6,500	6,500	9,600	Utah Copper	112	113	112	112	−1
200	200	8,000	Utah Securities	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
1,800	1,800	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
300	300	6,000	Wabash	90⅞	100	99⅞	100	− ⅛
1

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COTTON IRREGULAR

Trading on an Evening-Up Basis Prior to the Government Report.

The cotton market yesterday was nervous and irregular, and trading seemed to be largely in the way of evening-up for over the Government report which is to be published at 11 o'clock this morning. The opening was firm, with some positions making new high records for the season, owing to the strength of Liverpool over the local holiday and the appearance of additional low conditions figures. It met heavy realizing, however, and after selling at 21.40, October contracts broke to 21.14, closing at 21.20. The general list closed irregular at a net advance of 11 to 24 points.

Two private crop reports were published, one showing a condition of 70 and a decrease of 2.6 in acreage. The other made the condition 69.3 and the reduction in acreage 8 per cent. There were rumors of a third report placing the condition at 70.9. Private reports issued during the last week have indicated a condition of 71.8 on the average, while they have ranged from 2.6 to 5 per cent. in estimates of reduced acreage. The Government report this morning will give the condition of the crop as of May 25. No official estimate of this year's acreage will be made until July 2, but today's report will give final figures on the acreage picked and planted last year and also give the amount of lint cotton produced per acre last season. This latter data will be used in connection with official crop indications during the balance of the season.

Exports for the day were 10,535 bales, making 4,874,486 so far this season.

The New York Cotton Exchange has decided to close on Tuesday, Registration Day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
June	..	..	..	21.67 bid	21.48
July	21.75	21.80	21.61	21.73@21.79	21.49
August	21.53	21.56	21.40	21.55@21.64	21.32
Sept.	21.36	21.36	21.26	21.31 bid	21.20
Oct.	21.40	21.40	21.14	21.20@21.28	21.09
Nov.	..	..	..	21.28 bid	21.11
Dec.	21.46	21.47	21.24	21.29@21.31	21.17
Jan.	21.49	21.49	21.28	21.33@21.35	21.21
March	21.65	21.67	21.46	21.51@21.53	21.40

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 25 points higher, at 22.10c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 21.50c; New Orleans, 21.10c; Savannah, 21½c; Augusta, 21.50c; Memphis, 21.25c; Houston, 21.40c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,548	4,570	9,836
Exports	10,535	17,084	17,803
Port stocks	861,432	903,150	1,056,093
Interior receipts	7,155	9,461	.....
Interior shipments	14,405	12,757	.....
New York arrivals	3,073	.....	.....
New York stocks	51,380	50,736	150,433

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Imports, 2,000 bales, all American. Middling upland, 14.53d. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 4 points higher, as compared with Wednesday. Closed steady at a net advance of 28 to 48 points, as compared with Tuesday. July-August, 13.70d.; October-November, 13.02d.; January-February, 12.80d.; March-April, 12.66d.; May-June, 12.52d.

Manchester.—Holiday.

Trading Limited on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 31.—Trading was limited on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 90 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£295,000
Circulation increased	319,000
Bullion, increased	23,800
Other securities, decreased	1,555,000
Public deposits, increased	10,319,000
Other deposits, decreased	12,123,000
Notes reserve, decreased	317,000
Government securities, increased	36,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.51 per cent.; last week it was 19.49 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	4,505,000
Silver in hand, increased	107,000
Notes in circulation, increased	84,927,000
Treasury deposits, increased	46,028,000
General deposits, decreased	705,000
Bills discounted, increased	89,766,000
Advances, increased	7,884,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

APRIL, 1917.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 1	73.50	73.29	73.56	—.31
May 2	73.49	72.96	72.97	—.59
May 3	72.55	71.13	71.61	—1.36
May 4	71.49	70.31	70.68	—.93
May 5	70.60	69.36	69.94	—.74
May 7	70.60	69.87	70.24	+.30
May 8	70.91	69.88	69.94	—.30
May 9	69.65	67.68	68.63	—1.31
May 10	69.64	68.41	69.57	+.94
May 11	69.67	68.97	69.11	—.46
May 12	69.26	68.58	68.99	—.12
May 14	69.65	68.51	69.09	+.10
May 15	69.07	68.39	68.64	—.45
May 16	69.08	68.70	68.53	+.89
May 17	70.45	69.68	70.24	+.71
May 18	70.84	69.83	70.05	—.19
May 19	70.20	69.95	70.11	+.06
May 21	70.54	70.09	70.31	+.20
May 22	71.29	70.28	71.11	+.80
May 23	71.51	70.89	71.06	—.05
May 24	71.20	70.41	70.76	—.30
May 25	71.14	70.40	70.67	—.09
May 26	70.97	70.03	70.85	+.18
May 28	72.04	71.09	71.90	+1.05
May 29	72.15	71.12	71.97	+.07
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	72.32	71.84	71.92	—.05

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

May 1	90.05	88.95	89.22	+.11
May 2	89.49	88.18	88.37	—.85
May 3	87.33	86.24	86.86	—1.51
May 4	87.53	86.16	86.89	+.47
May 5	86.73	86.01	86.20	—.19
May 7	87.95	86.06	87.37	+1.17
May 8	88.15	86.14	86.28	—1.09
May 9	86.97	83.86	86.10	—1.18
May 10	90.09	84.96	86.51	+1.41
May 11	87.02	85.89	86.06	—.45
May 12	86.45	85.51	86.34	+.28
May 14	87.53	86.41	87.26	+.92
May 15	87.34	86.45	86.80	—.46
May 16	88.97	86.92	88.70	+1.90
May 17	90.00	88.39	89.24	+.54
May 18	89.64	87.95	88.28	—.96
May 19	88.87	88.39	88.69	+.41
May 21	90.87	88.85	89.95	+1.26
May 22	90.78	89.46	90.42	+.47
May 23	91.63	90.10	90.41	—.01
May 24	91.98	90.92	91.74	+1.33
May 25	93.03	90.99	91.05	—.31
May 26	94.36	93.14	94.00	+.95
May 28	94.87	92.85	93.36	—.64
May 29	93.75	92.16	93.49	+.13
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	95.24	93.27	93.62	+.13

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

May 1	82.02	81.13	81.39	—.10
May 2	81.99	80.57	80.67	—.72
May 3	79.94	78.68	79.23	—1.44
May 4	79.41	78.23	78.52	—.71
May 5	78.96	77.89	78.07	—.45
May 7	79.22	78.26	78.80	+.73
May 8	79.33	78.01	78.11	—.69
May 9	77.81	75.77	76.86	—1.25
May 10	78.16	76.68	78.04	+1.18
May 11	78.34	77.43	77.58	—.46
May 12	77.85	77.04	77.66	+.08
May 14	78.59	77.46	78.17	+.51
May 15	78.20	77.42	77.72	—.45
May 16	79.30	77.81	79.11	+1.39
May 17	80.22	79.03	79.74	+.63
May 18	80.24	78.80	79.16	—.58
May 19	79.53	79.07	79.40	+.24
May 21	80.46	79.45	80.13	+.73
May 22	81.03	79.87	80.76	+.63
May 23	81.57	80.45	80.73	—.03
May 24	81.99	80.86	81.25	+.52
May 25	82.38	80.65	81.86	+.61
May 26	82.06	81.88	82.42	+.56
May 28	82.45	81.97	82.63	+.21
May 29	82.75	81.63	82.73	+.10
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	83.78	82.53	82.77	+.04

Range for May.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	73.90	1	67.68	9	71.92
1916	82.47	23	70.73	5	80.56
1915	74.94	1	68.97	14	70.21
1914	79.44	18	77.04	9	78.87
1913	84.59	26	82.83	1	82.75
1912	93.53	1	91.49	31	91.61
1911	97.19	22	93.47	11	96.20

INDUSTRIALS.

1917	95.24	31	82.86	9	93.62
1916	87.07	25	80.03	5	85.33
1915	74.95	1	59.20	10	63.92
1914	60.06	18	57.90	1	59.48
1913	57.94	5	56.49	28	56.64
1912	71.33	20	68.24	7	68.77
1911	68.89	27	61.14	1	67.43

COMBINED.

1917	83.78	31	75.77	9	82.77
1916	80.16	25	62.89	5	87.94
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	28	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19
1911	82.78	22	79.40	11	81.81

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	81.22	Jan. 2	67.68	May 9	71.92
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	68.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.94
1913	91.41	Jan. 7	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1917	90.74	Jan. 4	82.14	Feb. 3	83.62
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 13	95.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 22	81.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	91.41	Jan. 5	75.92	June 10	79.79
1913	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1912	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

COMBINED.

*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	82.77
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.06	June 10	63.06
1912	88.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.25
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	83.83

*To date.

BOND AVERAGES

MAY, 1917.
(Forty Bonds.)

May 1	84.93	—.20
May 2	84.91	—.02
May 3	84.79	—.12
May 4	84.75	—.04
May 5	84.58	—.17
May 7	84.34	—.24
May 8	84.21	—.13
May 9	84.00	—.21
May 10	83.95	—.05
May 11	83.70	—.25
May 12	83.63	—.07
May 14	83.49	—.14
May 15	83.45	—.04
May 16	83.40	—.05
May 17	83.36	—.04
May 18	83.35	—.01
May 19	83.27	—.08
May 21	83.25	—.02
May 22	83.30	+.05
May 23	83.36	+.06
May 24	83.37	+.01
May 25	83.36	—.01
May 26	83.49	+.13
May 28	83.49	..
May 29	83.61	+.12
May 30	Holiday	
May 31	83.67	+.06

RANGE FOR MAY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1917	84.93	1	83.25	21	83.67
1916	87.34	31	86.44	4	87.34
1915	84.45	1	82.55	27	82.75
1914	87.52	18	87.22	26	87.38
1913	89.06	7	88.01	20	88.01

Year's Range.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.25	May 21	83.67
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Rec.
Am. Chicle pf	1½	Q.	July 2	June 22
Am. Sum. Tob.	1	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do. pf.	3½	SA.	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
E. S. du Pont de N. & Co.	4½	Q.	June 15	May 31
Do. deb.	1½	Q.	July 25	July 10
E. S. du Pont de N. Powder	1½	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Do. pf.	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 21
Fed. Sugar Ref.	1¾	..	June 15	May 29
Interna. Salt	1½	Q.	July 1	June 15
La Belle Iron W.	1	Q.	June 30	June 16
Do.	2	Ex.	June 30	June 16
Do. pf.	2	Q.	June 30	June 16
L. V. Coal Sales	30	..	July 14	June 1
Do. pf.	30	Stock.	July 11	June 1
Ohio Cities G. pf.	1¼	Q.	July 1	June 11
Pierce Mfg.	84	Q.	June 1	.....
Do.	$25	Ex.	June 1	.....
Ry. Steel Spr.	1¼	Q.	June 30	June 15
Do. pf.	1¾	Q.	June 25	June 5
Sears Roeb'k pf.	1¾	Q.	July 1	June 15
Stand. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q.	June 15	May 31
Tonopah Dev.	12½	Q.	July 2	June 15

EARNINGS

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross	$10,293,544	$9,042,070	$7,480,050
Net	2,497,687	1,913,933	2,539,668
4 mos. gross	38,424,318	35,081,245	27,738,202
Net	8,406,803	8,087,091	8,547,295

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

April gross	4,432,900	3,927,523	3,525,308
Net aft. tax	1,220,344	984,504	1,171,623
Sur. aft. chg.	701,411	324,482	378,375
4 mos. gr	16,798,446	16,137,131	12,785,291
Net aft. tax	4,693,586	4,395,980	5,893,931
Sur. aft. chg.	2,300,098	1,697,833	769,549

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—

April gross	9,330,909	8,748,558	6,877,038
Net aft. tax	2,153,094	2,132,729	1,556,037
4 mos. gross	32,953,888	32,969,530	27,590,239
Net aft. tax	6,782,419	8,036,681	6,292,950

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

April gross	1,229,576	1,079,954	928,931
Net aft. tax	*278,925	219,210	112,715
4 mos. gross	4,703,124	4,292,025	3,548,683
Net aft. tax	*963,837	*880,371	409,480

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

April gross	4,524,084	4,064,287	3,375,616
Net aft. tax	1,204,899	1,122,212	848,977
10 mos. gross	46,854,079	39,896,088	35,905,868
Net aft. tax	13,782,871	11,129,534	9,685,321

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for April—

Lines East:	Amount.	Increase.
Total operating rev.	$26,416,755	$2,553,302
Total op. exp., inc. r'way tax accruals, &c.	21,121,543	3,869,573
Railway operating inc.	5,295,212	*815,771

Jan. 1 to April 30:

Total operating revenue	$98,478,110	
Total operating expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c.	$2,677,329	
Railway operating income	15,795,878	

Lines West:	Amount.	Increase.
Total operating rev.	$13,004,349	$1,455,051
Total op. exp., inc. r'way tax accruals, &c.	10,631,671	1,700,040
Railway operating inc.	2,372,678	*244,989

Jan. 1 to April 30:

Total operating revenue	$47,401,118	
Total operating expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c.	42,276,111	
Railway operating income	5,125,006	

Lines East and West:	Amount.	Increase.
Total operating rev.	$39,421,105	$4,008,853
Total op. exp., inc. r'way tax accruals, &c.	31,753,215	5,069,614
Railway operating inc.	7,667,890	*1,060,760

Jan. 1 to April 30:

Total operating revenue	$145,874,228	
Total operating expenses, including railway tax accruals, &c.	124,953,343	
Railway operating income	20,920,885	

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
4 mos. gross	6,724,271	6,334,964	*180,306
Net aft. taxes	2,925,408	2,947,497	252,088
Net aft. chgs.	1,294,877	1,590,829	296,452
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	800,321	1,138,800	338,479
April gross	1,644,164	1,515,596	*128,569
Net aft. taxes	873,098	648,314	*24,781
Net aft. chgs.	315,187	312,147	*1,039
Bal. af. pf. divs.	189,627	198,868	8,735

*Increase.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. report, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	771,623	738,122	33,501
Net oper. rev.	130,290	180,832	*50,542
Oper. income	114,971	194,941	*49,970

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28:

Total op. rev.	1,598,621	1,407,314	191,307
Net oper. rev.	293,515	303,916	*10,401
Oper. income	281,218	273,889	*12,670

WELLS FARGO & CO. report, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	2,069,270	1,640,111	429,159
Deficit aft. op. exp. & taxes	60,384	71,256	*131,610

Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1917:

Total op. rev.	4,183,157	3,183,487	939,670
Net oper. rev.	10,288	131,926	*121,640
Def. aft. taxes	65,878	67,959	*133,837

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

The statement of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1916, shows combined net profits of $353,258, after deducting interest charges, &c., compared with a deficit of $558,471 in the preceding year.

GREAT NORTHERN IRON ORE PROPERTIES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total receipts	2,178,547	1,131,977	877,239
Bal. af. ex. tax	2,068,884	1,056,584	806,917
Surp. aft. div.	213,884	306,584	65,917
P. & L. su	4,840,184	4,126,299	3,819,716

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross	288,781	199,231	169,013
Net aft. tax	82,288	50,386	42,257
Sur. aft. chgs.	61,379	28,528	10,761
10 mos. gross	2,844,476	2,260,256	.....
Net aft. tax	791,282	625,337	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	561,438	392,650	.....

United Zinc Smelting Corporation reports for the fiscal year ended May 1, 1917, total earnings from all sources amounting to $907,608; operating expenses were $51,542; allowance for depreciation $116,727; surplus for the year $638,057. Profit and loss surplus as of May 1, 1917, was $1,349,564.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4¼	4.90	4.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4¼@5	4.80	4.50
Can. Northern	1917-'22	4½@5	6.50	5.70
Canadian Pacific	1917-'23	4½	5.60	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.55
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'22	4½	4.80	4.50
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.85	4.65
C., C. C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.15	4.85
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.85	4.65
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.10	4.80
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	4.85	4.65
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.85	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.70	4.50
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'25	5	5.60	5.05
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.60	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.95
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.45
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@4	5.20	4.90
Penn. Gen. Pri	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.60
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.90	4.70

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under pressure of liquidation of outstanding contracts and sentiment was bearish owing to favorable crop advances and a poor demand for cash articles. Prices in Chicago sold down to new low records for the movement which represented net losses of 6½c to 8½c from the high point of the season, in force when restricted operations were decided upon. The demand for cash wheat was very slow in practically all the markets and prices were lower, with losses of 4½c or 9c in Minneapolis, and 10c to 12c in Kansas City. Exporters were out of the market, and the impression prevailed that little export buying is likely to take place until the new crop wheat is available.

RYE—Market, easy; No. 2 Western, $2.35, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.00	1.93¼	1.94	2.03	1.05⅝
September	1.83	1.79	1.80	1.83½	1.07⅝

CORN.

Continued cool weather over the northern half of the corn belt and a prevailing belief that the market had been oversold on the recent decline caused an early upturn of 1¾c to 3c in the corn market, with shorts disposed to cover. When the buying movement had spent itself, however, commission houses sold freely and the market developed weakness, selling down 2¾c to 7c from the top and closing with a partial rally at 1½c to 5¾c net decline. The cash demand was slow, with rumors of reselling by exporters. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.65½, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.42½	1.35½	1.36¾	1.39⅛	69¼
September	1.28⅝	1.22¼	1.23⅝	1.27	69¼
December	93⅝	91	91¼	93	..

OATS.

The rains over the West were looked upon as highly favorable for the new oats crop, and after a slight early advance prices developed weakness, closing 1½c to 1⅝c net lower. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 67¼@68¼c; No. 2 white, 69c; No. 3 white, 67@68c; No. 4 white, 66¼@67c; fancy clipped white, 70@71c; ordinary clipped white, 69@70c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	58¼	55⅝	56¼	57⅝	40
September	52	49¾	49⅞	51⅞	38¾
December	53¼	51¼	51⅝	53¼	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weak in the early part of the season in sympathy with the decline in grain, but rallied a little near the close on covering and support from packers. Clearances were heavy again, and some confidence was established among traders by the recent Government inquiry, although outside speculative interest was rather light. Chicago receipts were 14,000 hogs with 15,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City had 6,000 and Omaha 7,000, and the West 75,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.75	21.52	21.55	21.72	12.42
September	21.95	21.67	21.72	21.85	12.52
Ribs—					
July	20.75	20.47	20.65	20.55	12.27
September	20.92	20.67	20.80	20.72	12.35
Pork—					
July	88.08	87.85	87.85	87.85	21.40
September	87.90	87.85	87.85	87.60	21.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil were of limited volume, total sales amounting to only 10,600 barrels. Prices early were comparatively firm, owing to a scattered demand, but late in the session there were increased offers as a result of the weakness in grain and lard, and final quotations were 1 to 5 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.30	16.40
June	..	..	16.30@16.50	16.40
July	16.45	16.38	16.39@16.40	16.44
August	16.42	16.38	16.39@16.39	16.40
September	16.45	16.38	16.38@16.39	16.43
October	16.34	16.30	16.30@16.31	16.32
November	16.06	16.02	16.03@16.04	16.04
December	16.04	15.01	16.00@16.02	16.02
January	..	..	16.00@16.08	16.01

COFFEE.

The coffee market fluctuated within a range of 4 or 5 points yesterday. About half the business was in the way of switching, and, including the Exchange sales, amounted to 35,750 bags. Closing prices were 1 to 3 points lower. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	8.09@8.11	8.12
July	8.13	8.13	8.14@8.16	8.17
August	..	..	8.20@8.21	8.22
September	8.28	8.23	8.25@8.26	8.26
October	..	..

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25 Nat'l Bank of Commerce
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50 Freeport Texas
50 Guantanamo Sugar
35 Great Western Sugar Pfd.
25 Guaranty Trust
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96	98	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¾
2s, coupon, 1930	96	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105	107
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, coupon, 1936, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s	June, 1965	104½	103	104½
4½s	Mar., 1963	104½	105¼	104½
4½s	Nov., 1957	104½	105½	104½
4½s	May, 1957	104½	105½	104½
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1960-30	100½	101	100½
4½s	April, 1966	100¼	101	100¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	100¼	100¾	100¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	100¼	100¾	100¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	100¼	100¾	100¼
4s	May, 1959	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s	Nov., 1958	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s	Nov., 1955	98¾	99¼	98¾
4s	Nov., 1936	98¾	98¼	98¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s	1924-1930	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	..	4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
4½s	1940-1953	4.25	4.15	4.25
4½s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15	4.25
4½s	1922-1929	4.25	4.05	4.20
4½s	1926-1960	4.20	4.05	4.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common established a new high record price on the Consolidated Stock Exchange of 136¾. More than 91,000 shares changed hands. Profit taking in heavy volume brought about a sharp setback in the late afternoon, with the stock closing at 134¾, its lowest for the day. The market, as a whole, was strong early, but there was a general reaction with Steel toward the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Allis-Chalm..	32½	31½	31½
350	Am. Beet S..	97½	95½	95½
550	Am. Can	52⅝	51	51¼
520	Am. C. & F.	77¼	75	75
100	Am. H. & L.	15¾	14⅝	14⅝
450	Am. Linseed	26⅜	25½	25½
750	Am. Locomo.	75¾	73⅜	73⅜
50	Am. Malting	9½	9½	9½
590	Am.Sm.& R.	103⅝	103	103¼
750	Am. Sugar	118¾	115¾	117½
150	Am. Woolen	55¾	54¾	55½
50	Am. Zinc	35⅝	35¼	35¼
4,330	Anaconda C.	85¾	84⅜	84⅝
50	A., T. & S.F.	103	103	103
2,920	Baldwin Loc.	68¼	64	64½
100	Balt. & O.	73	72⅜	72⅜
550	Beth.Steel.B.	137¾	135	135
150	Butte & Sup.	44½	44	44½
1,530	Cent. Leath.	96⅝	94¾	95½
50	Ches. & Ohio	61	61	61
100	C.,M. & St.P.	76¾	76	76¾
20	Chile Cop.	23½	23¼	23½
50	Chino Cop.	59¼	58¾	58¾
380	Col. F. & I.	53¾	53¾	53¾
30	Col. Gas.	43¾	43½	43½
2,500	Corn Prod.	34½	32½	32½
4,400	Crucible Sti.	83¼	80¼	80¼
770	Cuba C. Sug.	48¾	45	45
50	Dist. Secur.	18	17¾	18
380	Erie	26½	25⅞	25⅞
50	Erie 1st pf.	39	38⅞	38⅞
150	Gen. Motors	108¾	106¼	106¼
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	36½	35	35
150	Inspira. Cop.	64	63	63
410	Int. Mer. M.	31¼	30	30
1,920	Int. M. M.pf.	86	84	84
100	Int. Nickel	42	41¼	41¼
150	Int. Paper	43¼	43¾	43¾
50	Intermaro Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Kan. C. So.	23¼	22¾	22¾
850	Kenne. Cop.	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
390	Lack. Steel.	98½	97¾	97¾
80	Lehigh Val.	63⅛	63¼	63¼
100	Maxwell Mot.	51	50	50
980	Mex. Petrol.	97⅜	95¼	95¼
50	Miami Cop.	40⅝	40¼	40½
150	Midvale St.	64½	63¼	63½
100	Nat. En.& S.	38⅝	38¼	38¼
100	Nevada Con.	26	25¾	25¾
80	N. Y. Cent.	92½	92½	92½
40	Ohio C. Gas.	140	140	140
30	Pennsylvania.	53	53	53
20	People's Gas	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Pitts C. t. r.	51	50⅝	50⅝
60	Ry. St. Sprg.	54½	53½	54
100	Ray Con.	31	30¼	30½
770	Reading	95¾	94½	94½
720	Rep. I. & S.	94	92	92½
750	Sinclair Oil	58	56	56½
50	So. Pacific	93⅝	93¼	93¼
120	Southern Ry.	28¾	28	28
910	Studebaker	86	82	82
100	Tenn. Copper	17½	16¾	17½
150	Ventura Oil	6¾	6½	6¾
2,000	Atlanta	11½	.11	.11½
300	Goldf. Con.	.52	.52	.52
300	Jim Butler	.82	.82	.82
500	Jumbo Ext.	.42	.42	.42
3,000	McNamara	.20	.18½	.20
300	Round Mtn.	.42	.42	.42
300	Tono. Ext.	2.10	2.10	2.10
100	Virginia C.	.25	.25	.25
400	West End	.70	.70	.70
600	White Caps.	137½	137½	137½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	3½	3½	3½
20	Ahmeek	101	101	101
40	Alaska Gold	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Algomah	60c.	60c.	60c.
220	Allouez	66	63½	65¾
770	Am. Zinc	35½	34	34
100	Do pf	64	64	64
675	Ariz. Com'l	14	13¾	14
470	Cal. & Ariz.	84¾	82½	84
21	Cal. & Hecla	558	555	556
10	Centennial	19	19	19
1,334	CopperRange	63¾	63	63
300	Davis-Daly	6	6	6
240	East Butte	13½	13½	13½
150	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Granby	85	85	85
5	Greene-Can	45¼	43¼	45¼
25	Hancock	16	16	16
785	Island Creek	71⅝	70¼	70½
1	Do pf	92½	92½	92½
315	Isle Royale	33	32	33
20	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,905	Lake	15¼	14½	15
320	Mass Con	13½	12⅝	12⅝
375	Mayfl.-Old C.	3	2⅞	2⅞

Railroads.

6	Bos. & Alb.	162½	162½	162½
45	Boston Elev.	65¾	65	65
100	Bost. & Me.	30½	30½	30½
2	Bos. & Prov.	190	190	190
11	Conn. River.	130	130	130
15	Fitchb'g pf.	62	62	62
100	Maine Cent.	98	98	98

Miscellaneous.

20	Am. Ag. Ch.	94	94	94
57	Do pf	101½	101	101
100	Am. Sugar	115¾	115¾	115¾
30	Do pf	118	118	118
22	Am. Woolpf.	97½	97½	97½
5	Art Metal	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,535	A..G.& W.I.	110	107¾	108¼
2	Do pf	62	62	62
125	Cuban Cem.	62	62	62
10	Edison	188	188	188
10	Int.Por.Cem.	27	27	27
50	Mass. Gas	93	92½	92½

Bonds.

$1,000	A..G.&W.I.5s	79¼	79¼	79¼
1,000	C.B.&Q.jt.4s	96	96	96
23,000	C.J.& S.Y.5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Mass.Gas4½s			
	1929	92¼	92½	92¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. Shipbldg.	77¼	77	77¼
100	Booth Fish	115	115	115
34	Do pf	90¼	89	90½
250	Chi. Pn. Tool	70	69	69
260	Cudahy	124	123¾	124
220	Com. Edison	122	122	122
270	Lindc Air	250	250	250
45	Lindsay Light	20½	20½	20½
30	Prestolite	129	129	129
18	Pub. Serv. pf.	96	95	95

Bonds.

$1,000	Booth Fish.6s	93	93	93
1,000	Chi.Ry.1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
8,000	Chi. Ry. Ser. B 5s	65	65	65
1,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Com. Elec. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Cudahy Pack. Ing 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Mor. 1st 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Swift 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Wilson 1st6s	101¾	101¾	101¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Phila. Trac.	78	78	78
751	Reading	95¾	94¾	94¾
100	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Ton. Mining	6¾	6¼	6¼
12	Union Trac.	43	43	43
79	Un.Gas Imp.	79¼	79¼	79¼
10	W.Cramp&S.	86	86	86
1	York Ry. pf.	37	37	37

Bonds.

$3,000	L. V. g. c. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103	103	103
2,000	P. Co. 1st 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Penn. g. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
8,000	Pt. El.1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Read. g. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	18¼	18¼
Atlantic Refining	960	980	950
Borne-Scrymser	420	450	420
Buckeye Pipe L.	100	103	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	385
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	520	540	520
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena-Signal Oil	152	155	152
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	137	140	137
Illinois Pipe Line	213	218	215
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	14	14½	14
National Transit	13	17	17
N. Y. Transit	190	195	190
Northern Pipe L.	103	107	103
Ohio Oil	380	385	382
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	48	52	48
Prairie Oil & Gas	540	550	540
Prairie Pipe Line	293	298	293
Solar Refining	350	360	340
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	300	305	300
Southwest. Penn.	112	115	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ind.	780	790	780
Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	485	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	350
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	628	632	627
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	296	300	297
Stand. Oil of Ohio	435	455	435
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	370	380	370
Washington Oil	28	32	28

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Astna pf	14	18	14
American Brass	326	329	326
*Atlas Powder	148	152	156
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	128	132	129½
Bliss	450	500	450
Do pf	78	78	78
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	101	104	101
Du Pont	233	236	233
Do old com	106	112	106
Do deb. pf	100	102	100
Hercules Powder	234	238	234
Do pf	114	117	114
Niles-Bement-Pond	172	176	173
Scovill Mfg	615	625	615
Winchester Arms	725	775	725
*Extra dividend 5%.			

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf	96	98	96
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200
Do pf	98	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	500	550	500
Do pf	114	118	114

LIBERTY LOAN.

The Annalist, published every Monday, gives particulars of the Liberty Loan. Open Security Market for investors. 10 cents, sold everywhere; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
20	Am. Light & Traction	332	330	330	332
625	Cities Service	296	290	292	292½
1,470	Cities Service pf	87½	86	87	87½
2,200	Cities Service new	32¾	32¼	32¾	32⅝
200	Pacific Gas & Electric	60	58¾	59¼	59¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	76	79
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	121	124
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	113
Am. Power & Light	68	70
Am. Power & Light pf.	89	90
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	64	67
Am. W. W. & El.	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. part.	23	26
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	75	80
Appalachian Power	1	7
Appalachian Power pf.	28	32
Carolina Power & Light	35	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	97	100
Cent. States Electric	13	16
Cent. States Elec. pf.	78	76
Cities Service	288	290
Colorado Power	28½	31
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Consumers' P. pf.	98	99
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	51
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	74½	76½
Conn. Power pf.	91	94
Dayton Power & L. pf.	90	93
East Texas Electric	58	61
East Texas Elec. pf.	84	88
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	62	66
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	90	94
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Federal Light & T. pf.	44	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Northern Ohio Electric	35	38
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	74
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	60
Northern States Power	91	93
Northern States P. pf.	98	100
North. Texas Electric	50	54
North. Texas Elec. pf.	79	83
Ozark Power & Water	38	42
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	90¼	90¾
Pine Bluff I. p. c. pf.	97	100
Public Service Inv. pf.	79	83
Republic Ry. & Light	30½	32
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	66	67
Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Southern Cal. Edison	99	90
South. Cal. Edison pf.	105	107
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	13
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	37	38
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5	7
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	25	28
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	85	90
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
United Light & Rys.	40	41
United L. & Rys. 1st pf.	70	71
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	15	18
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	35	70
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	51	54
Western Penn. pf.	105	107
Wisconsin Edison	49	53
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101

Bonds.

		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s	72	73	
Cent. P. & L. 1st 5s	85	90	
Central Ind. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. Pow. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98½	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	96	
East. Ohio Gas 5s, '30	99	102	
El Paso Electric 5s	95	99	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	
Empire Ref. Gs, 1927	98	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	92	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99	
Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	99	101	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	68½	70	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92	
Nat. Cond. & C. 6s, '27	99	100	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102	
P.,G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Paducah Gas. notes	96	100	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93	
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	96	
Stand. G. & E. 5s, '40	96	99	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 6s, 1932	85	91	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	96	96½	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113	
Utah Securities 6s	92	93	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97	
Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	87	

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡AetnaExplo.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	‡ Do pf	20	20	20
500	‡ Do ctfs. of deposit	3½	3¼	3½
1,000	‡Air Reduc.	85½	85	84
1,200	Am. W.Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾
85	Carbon Steel	103	102	103
800	‡Car L. & P.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
4,100	Carwen Steel	12¾	12	12¾
2,200	‡Cent. P'dry	3¼	3	3¼
1,800	‡ Do Pf	53¾	50	51½
1,000	Chevrolet M.	103	97	97
900	Curtiss Aero.	30	29	30
300	East'n Steel.	118¼	117¾	118¼
600	‡Elite Plan.	⅞	¾	⅞
250	Em'sonPhon.	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Everett Heaney, Inc	22¾	22	22
835	H. & B. Car	41	40½	40¾
84	Holly Sug.pf.	100½	98½	100
700	‡Int. Trading	¼	⅛	⅛
700	Do pf	1¼	1	1
1,500	‡‡Joplin Ore Spelt., new	16	16	16
200	Keyst'e Tire & Rubber.	16¼	16	16½
820	‡LakeTor.Bt.	9	8¾	8
1,200	Ang.-Am. O.	18¾	18¼	18⅜
12	BuckeyeP.L.	101	101	101
10	North. P. L.	105	105	105
16	St.O. of N.J.	630	630	630

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

		Bid.	Asked.
5,400	‡A.O. of N.E. (a pros.)	44	48
100	‡Atlan. Pet.	6¾	6¾
7,300	‡Barn.O.& G.	2¾	2⅝
200	‡Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	63	63
200	‡Cos. O. & G. (Oil Ref.)	13¼	13½
200	‡Cos.O.& G.	13½	13¼
2,700	‡Wes.St.Pet.	⅞	⅞
2,400	‡‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	30	29
1,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	11	11
4,200	‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞
900	‡Esmer. Oil	1¼	1⅛
1,500	‡Federal Oil	6	5½
900	‡Houston Oil	22	22
1,000	‡Int. Petrol.	14½	14¼
900	Kenova Oil		
3,180	Key. Con.	8¼	7⅞
7,200	‡Merritt Oil	28½	28
7,000	Met. Petrol.	2¼	2¼
4,000	‡‡MidwestOil	84	81
500	‡‡ Do pf	103	105
300	‡Nat.O.& R.	3½	3¼
4,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	8	7½
2,000	‡‡ Do pf	70	69
200	Okla.P.& R.	10⅜	10⅜
3,800	‡OmarO.& G.	34	31
200	Osage-H. Oil	8¾	8½
800	Pa. Gasoline	⅞	⅞
1,200	Pa.-Wyo.Oil	8½	8½
2,550	‡Rice Oil	½	½
600	‡Sap.O.& R.	10¼	10
15,900	Seq.O.& R.	1½	1⅜
550	‡Sinc.Gul

$4,000,000 MORTGAGE OBTAINED BY TRINITY

The Only One on Any of Church Corporation's Valuable Holdings.

DEBT WILL BE REFUNDED

Large Deficit for Past Year to be Met by New Policy of Making Properties Pay Better.

A new departure in its finances was made yesterday by the Trinity Church Corporation when the Trustees obtained a mortgage loan of $4,000,000 on some of its most valuable properties in the lower commercial district west of Broadway. As announced from the office of the controller of the corporation, it is the only mortgage on any of its valuable holdings on Manhattan Island.

The loan, which was obtained from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is due in five years and bears interest at 4½ per cent. The money is to be used in refunding the floating indebtedness of the corporation. In the annual report issued a week ago by Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. William Manning, rector of Trinity, called attention to the large deficit for the last year, saying that the net income, together with offerings of the people, was insufficient to meet the demands for the religious, educational and charitable work of the church. The liability of the corporation for notes payable was placed at $4,350,000. In the controller's statement, it was said the floating indebtedness of Trinity Corporation was incurred mainly in the erection of new business buildings, and heretofore this item has been financed through the medium of bank loans, but the new arrangement was believed to be wise in view of the existing international situation.

None of the properties covered by the blanket mortgage is used for religious or school purposes. They include over twenty large parcels, most of which have been improved within the last few years with modern loft buildings and warehouses for the wholesale trade. Most of them are within the area west of Varick Street from Desbrosses to King Street, in the lower Greenwich Village area. The largest single plot is the entire block bounded by Spring, Vandam, Varick, and Hudson Streets, the greater part being covered with the buildings used by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Other parcels are the eight-story loft building at 181 and 187 Hudson Street, the seven-story loft at 12 to 16 Vestry Street, running through to Canal Street; the six-story loft at 16 Desbrosses Street; the seven-story building on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry Streets, occupied by the New York Edison Company; an eight-story printing building on the block front on the west side of Hudson Street, between Clarkson and Leroy Streets; a five-story warehouse at the northeast corner of Spring and Hudson Streets; an eight-story loft on the east side of Hudson Street, between Vandam and Charlton Streets, and other warehouse properties on Greenwich, Watt, King, and Clarkson Streets. The only Broadway parcel in the list is the plot on the northwest corner of Murray Street, occupied by the fourteen-story Postal Telegraph Building.

The giving of so large a mortgage to wipe out Trinity's floating indebtedness, which has been increasing for many years, is part of the new policy inaugurated a few weeks ago, when William H. Wheelock, Vice President of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown realty firm, was made general manager of all the Trinity properties, with the idea of making them more remunerative. As existing leases expire, it is the intention of the Trustees to sell off old properties or improve them so that they may bring in a more adequate return. Several plots in Varick and Charlton Streets were sold a few days ago. Trinity's $4,000,000 mortgage was recorded in the Register's office yesterday. Frederick L. Allen acting as the attorney.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Julia	.05
Alta	.08	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.09	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.05
Choller	.05	Savage	.09
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Virginia	.42	Union Con	.26
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.03
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.		G'field Cons	.54
Belmont	4.00	G'field Merger	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.77	Jumbo Exten	.88
MacNamara	.21	Jumbo Junior	.06
Midway	.12	Red Top	.14
Mispah	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.10	Spearhead	.08
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.07
Rescue	.23	Manhattan Con	.31
Tonopah Exten	2.12½	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	Union Amalg	.20
West End	.67	White Caps	1.85
West End Con	.22	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.26
Booth	.07	Packard	.35
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.06
Jumbo Extension	.11	Round Mountain	.14
Preston	.04	United Eastern	4.15

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Orange	4	5¼	Granite	50	65
Dr. J'pot	4¾	7	Isabella	11¼	11¾
Victon	6¼	8	McKinney	22	25
El Paso	.30	.40	Portland	.148	160
Vanty E	5¼	6	C. Gold M.	16	20
Golden C	.216	222	Vindicator	.75	80
Gold Sov	3½	5½			

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 19, 1917, for Contract 180, for erecting 7 dwelling houses and various outhouses, remodeling 5 houses, and removing 4 buildings along the line of the Catskill Aqueduct between the Ashokan and Hill View reservoirs. The work has been divided into 5 groups arranged geographically, and the bidder may bid for one or more of these groups separately and for all of the work.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN P. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, until 2:00 P. M., Thursday, June 14, 1917, and opened immediately thereafter, for the exclusive privilege of exchanging foreign money of immigrants arriving at the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, into United States money; also for the exclusive privilege of transporting aliens' baggage and merchandise from Ellis Island to points in Greater New York. Forms of bid and specifications apply to FREDERIC C. HOWE, Commissioner of Immigration.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said cause. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 19, 1917.

EDWARD M. KNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one can containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said cause. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 19, 1917.

EDWARD M. KNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Fifty new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,834,700 were chartered today. They include:

Red Comb Farms, Inc., Spencer, Tioga County, farm and dairy products, livestock, $5,000; W. S. Young, J. R. Lawler, G. I. Battelle, Spencer.

Kraft, Son & Co., Inc., Manhattan, insurance agents and brokers, $5,000; H. M. and F. E. and A. Kraft, 481 Riverside Drive.

Saylor Securities Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $50,000; H. C. Everdell, J. B. Summerfield, H. M. Haviland, 97 Water St.

N. T. L. Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty and mercantile business, $165,000; M. F. H. McCauley, A. H. Waterman, R. W. Frestone, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Notol Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate, $10,000; J. H. Unsandherm, H. Steinkamp, P. Gans, 150 Nassau St.

The United Soap Works of New York, Inc., Manhattan, laundry and toilet soaps, $5,000; H. W. and H. Beecher, E. B. Putnam, 21 Sterling Place.

Serviceable Inventions Corp., Manhattan, devices relating to paste gummed and ungummed labels, $10,000; E. D. Smith, H. A. Adams, A. P. Marr, 41 Park Row.

Emporium Dry Goods Co., Inc., Manhattan, general department stores, $16,000; E. H. Jeffs, L. W. Fallows, W. H. Smith, 1,489 Amsterdam Av.

Medo Photo Supply Corp., Manhattan, photographic supplies, $5,000; C. M. Lewis, M. Erlich, K. Wagner, 55 Liberty St.

Rogers Milk Corp., Manhattan, milk and dairy products, $150,000; F. Rogers, E. M. Sterling, J. D. Buhrer, Neponsit.

Merrian Motors, Inc., Manhattan, autos and appurtenances, $10,000; A. M. Godoy, J. A. MacDonald, V. Vivaudou, Times Bldg.

Cinema Distributing Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; A. R. May, M. M. Eisenberg, 26 M. James, 515 West 156th St.

Ruby Trymore Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan, printing, bookbinding, &c., $5,000; T. Zelanko, D. Leitman, W. Rubinsky, 47 New Chambers, Brooklyn.

East River Transportation Co., Inc., Manhattan, transportation, trade, commerce, $10,000; C. V. Brown, E. S. Oldis, S. A. Wertheim, 20th St. and East River.

Kormen Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, ladies' and misses' dresses, $5,000; I. A. Levy, R. Bredsky, C. Solomon, 964 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

General Avion Co., Inc., Manhattan, mechanical contrivances for aerial navigation, $400,000; D. S. Adams, H. F. Cunts, W. M. Oler, Jr., 1,480 Broadway.

J. H. Orkin Corp., Manhattan, ladies' wearing apparel, $100,000; J. S. and R. Orkin, A. B. Lewis, 580 Riverside Drive.

Health Conservation Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, general laboratory work, services for physicians and individuals, $25,000; E. E. Young, M. Packer, E. A. W. Hoag, 139 East 16th St.

A. Shemel & Co., Inc., Manhattan, electric fixtures and machinery, $30,000; M. Zucker, S. Schnam, D. Shemel, 97 West 112th St.

Schumann Sons Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $25,000; E. Baar, G. H. Empey, E. J. Johnson, 49 Wall St.

SacPart Products, Inc., Manhattan, equipment, fixtures, &c., for cafes, drug stores, $10,000; S. Rubin, A. M. Goldstein, H. Hoerman, 11 East 36th St.

The Adirondack Fruit Farms, Inc., Willsboro, general farming business, $60,000; C. C. Hayward, W. B. and N. E. Smith, Willsboro.

Staten Island Racing Corp., Richmond, amusement purposes and agriculture and exhibitions, $25,000; A. Zimmerman, R. R. Reilly, B. E. Fitzgerald, 381 Fourth Av.

Hendry Oriental Cafe, Inc., Buffalo, general restaurant business, $5,000; J. and F. M. Hendry, Jr., H. Peiffer, Buffalo.

Desk Exchange Corp., Manhattan, desks and office supplies, $5,000; N. R. Green, B. A. Taylor, H. W. Fletcher, 242 Lafayette St.

Circle Auto Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, autos and motor trucks, $5,000; C. H. Bailey, C. R. Metzger, H. B. Deyo, 418 West 118th St.

Central Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc., Utica, wholesale food products, &c., $25,000; S. H. Ellis, W. H. Carroll, D. O. Follette, Utica.

Rosa Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurant and cafe business, $10,000; J. L. Conte, D. Raimo, C. S. Ognibene, 19 Kenmare St.

Brooklyn Sugar Wafers Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, confections and pastry, $5,000; F. Mauro, G. Deangelis, N. Donangelo, 231 York St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: J. F. Starkey & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $125,000; Foreign Business Corp., Manhattan, $25,000 to $35,000; The American Metal Co., Ltd., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Sunset Hotel Corp., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000; Perkins Foundry Co., Inc., Amsterdam, $20,000 to $50,000.

Dissolutions: The H. L. Woehler Co., Inc., Manhattan; Grand Hungarian Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan; The F. T. B., Inc., Brooklyn; New York and Paraguay Co., Manhattan; Smallbach Bros., Inc., Manhattan; Samuel Nagel & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—Charters filed: Glendon Company, Inc., East Newark, conduct general automobile, truck, and transportation business, $25,000; Cornelius A. McGlennon, T. H. O'Donnell, H. S. McGlennon, East Newark.

Merchants' Lumber and Supply Company, Plainfield, deal in lumber, building materials, &c., $50,000; Samuel Schwartz, Jacob J. Schwartz, Marjorie S. Kelly, Plainfield.

Merchants' Building Corporation, Plainfield, construction and development, $50,000; Samuel Schwartz, Plainfield; Harry Schwartz, New York; Florence V. Gray, Dunnellen.

Commercial Charcoal Company, Jersey City, manufacture and deal in charcoal, $50,000; Benjamin J. Darling, John N. Lloyd, Benjamin Dowden, Jersey City.

Hudson County Auto Supply Company, Jersey City, manufacture and deal in automobiles, wagons, boats, &c., $25,000; John Moran, Frank W. Meixsell, Jersey City.

MAY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May aggregated 19,585,108 shares, an increase of 5,255,783 shares, as compared with the previous week and of 3,182,867 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were seven days on which dealings exceeded a million shares, with the heaviest trading on the 25th, when the sales were 1,643,156 shares, comparing with 1,964,753, the largest total of the year, made on Feb. 1. The smallest day's trading was 408,481 shares, on the 15th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 762,275 shares, on the 26th, and the minimum, 207,176 shares on the 12th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1917	19,535,103	82,284,637
1916	16,402,236	72,214,842
1915	12,671,417	51,050,420
1914	4,759,849	34,098,485
1913	5,464,259	36,482,639
1912	13,655,232	62,190,054
1911	10,685,816	43,205,164
1910	11,946,981	81,120,764
1909	16,512,689	78,746,343
1908	20,924,260	74,962,783
1907	15,735,963	106,724,202
1906	23,945,096	127,807,115
1905	20,538,324	125,104,315
1904	5,260,185	43,649,876
1903	12,464,587	66,072,022
1902	13,485,777	79,734,271
1901	35,190,780	155,979,302
1900	9,487,084	58,653,854
1899	14,791,250	80,586,603
1898	9,174,552	43,314,382
1897	4,211,788	18,985,699
1896	2,239,904	21,005,101
1895	8,889,991	25,270,958
1894	5,070,129	21,560,991
1893	8,814,534	42,180,793
1892	6,146,780	41,067,226
1891	6,165,178	25,144,861
1890	1,986,952	23,005,866
1889	1,754,591	24,651,105

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $47,108,500 in Government bonds to $28,036,000 in State bonds to $34,000, and in city bonds to $685,000, a total in the classes bonds of $76,493,500, a decrease of $20,013,000 as compared with the previous month and of $22,067,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was $5,072,500 on the 4th and the lightest $1,917,500 on the 14th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $2,828,500 on the 5th and the minimum $1,227,500 on the 12th.

Bond dealings for the month and from Jan. 1 make the following showing, as compared with the preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1917	$76,493,500	$451,324,300
1916	98,580,500	456,567,950
1915	64,207,700	337,346,200
1914	44,395,500	319,516,000
1913	49,340,000	340,451,900
1912	61,081,500	358,115,000
1911	92,908,500	375,391,000
1910	41,357,500	319,005,300
1909	116,835,000	390,134,200
1908	88,588,500	388,220,400
1907	83,869,500	216,379,900
1906	60,856,100	342,562,800
1905	70,124,150	300,959,200
1904	87,627,900	287,449,500
1903	51,733,900	263,911,350
1902	63,106,500	423,108,800
1901	110,857,400	557,186,670
1900	39,420,840	260,480,310
1899	83,585,740	494,012,410
1898	52,515,780	225,515,770
1897	25,726,070	165,361,100
1896	23,880,200	186,128,450
1895	79,867,400	214,129,550
1894	26,524,900	160,621,720
1893	27,220,900	162,706,960
1892	48,807,500	281,194,810
1891	19,824,000	144,836,400
1890	7,987,160	164,271,710
1889	8,764,600	177,794,874

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

50 shares Empire Portland Cement Company, $100 each, $5 lot.

25 shares Empire Portland Cement Company preferred, $100 each, $5 lot.

$250 Charles L. O'Shea, second mortgage, 4 per cent. bonds, due 1925, (mortgage covers property of Orienta Yacht Club at Mamaroneck, New York,) $50 each, $16 lot.

For account of guardian:

100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, (Bankers Trust Company certificate of deposit, second installment paid,) 43.

For account of whom it may concern:

16 shares Golden Rod Realty Company, $2 lot.

$12,000 Mexican Light and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, February, 1933. Committee receipts, 24.

100 shares Mexican Light and Power Company, 10¾.

20 shares Mexican Light and Power Company ordinary stock, 10¾.

$35,000 Consolidated Coals Coal Company forty-year first mortgage sinking fund, 5 per cent. bonds, due 1944. October, 1912, coupons attached, $100 lot.

$670,000 Wyoming & Eastern real estate 6 per bent. ten-year convertible bonds, due April, 1919. April, 1912, coupons attached, $50 lot.

10,000 shares Colonial Silver Mines Company, $6 each, $15 lot.

100 shares Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J., $10 lot.

$50,000 Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J. Certificate of deposit, $21,000.

$28,691 28-100 Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J. Certificate of deposit, $12,000.

$50,000 Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J. Certificate of deposit. No. 317, $21,000.

$50,000 Mutual Trust Company of Orange, N. J. Certificate of deposit. No. 318, $21,000.

175 shares Ann Arbor Railroad, $100 each, 4.

240 shares Ann Arbor Railroad preferred, $100 each, 8.

110 shares Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railway Co. common voting trust certificates, $100 each; 530 shares Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railway Company 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred voting trust certificates, $100 each; $57,000 Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railway Company general mortgage income 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1944, May, 1916, coupons attached, $1,000 lot; $11,000 Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railway Company first refunding 6 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1934. July, 1917, coupons attached, $51.

$27,500 10-100 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway 6 per cent. collateral trust notes. Empire Trust Company certificates of deposit, $4 lot.

135 shares Henry Kreger & Co., Inc., $100 each.

10 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, $100 each, 177.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Seaboard National Bank has made W. K. Cleverley, formerly Cashier, and L. N. De Vaussey, formerly Assistant Cashier, Vice Presidents. H. Donovan, formerly Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier.

Directors of American Sumatra Tobacco Company have declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, as well as the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock. The company has anticipated the payment of $250,000 of its $1,250,000 serial note issue, due March 1, 1919.

The Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company stock trust certificates for Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company preferred stock and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company $1,000 four shares stock trust certificates for Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company common stock.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Oil Company of New York, retiring Directors were re-elected.

The City of Newburyport, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $180,000 in anticipation of revenue to Bond & Goodwin, Boston, at 4½ per cent discount.

Application to list the following securities has been made to the New York Stock Exchange: United Drywood Corporation, 54,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $18,918,800 common stock.

June 11 has been fixed as the last day for hearing objections to the Rock Island readjustment plan.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. have opened a Chicago branch under the management of A. J. Ball, formerly with Babcock, Rushton & Co.

William West and David C. George, both of whom have been with William A. Read & Co. for the last eight years, have formed a co-partnership to do a general investment business under the name of William West & Co., with offices at 27 Pine Street.

An exhaustive analysis of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has been prepared for distribution by Rutter & Ream.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler have issued a booklet on short term securities. James Rattray, with the Bank of Buffalo for nine years, has become associated with the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The Central Trust Company gives notice to holders of its temporary certificates for Wheeling & Lake Erie stock deposited, and also to holders of its syndicate installment receipts in respect of Wabash - Pittsburgh Terminal certificates of interest that certificate holders who availed themselves of the advance of $15 on account of the assessment must pay that advance on or before June 8 and also the final installment due on their receipts with interest at 6 per cent. from Dec. 6, 1915, to the date of payment.

FOR BUYERS.

Country buyers should consider the advisability of replenishing stores by a small advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times. The contents of a prepaid day letter gram describing buyers' needs will be adjusted to form an advertisement appearing the next morning and read by thousands of wholesalers. Cost for this service is 50 cents for each line of six words.—Advt.

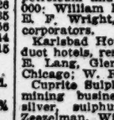
BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	40	42	Iron Cap	17½	18½
Bay G	10	12	Isle Pf	17½	18½
Bingham	12½	12¾	Iron Blos	94	97
Bohemia	1½	1¾	Jerome V	1¾	1¾
Begole	50	80	La Rose	42	50
Best Ely	50	65	Majestic	1¾	2
Butte & M	64	65	Mass Con	28	29
Butte & L	22	24	Mojave T	45	49
Butte & B	36	50	New Bali	1¾	1¾
Bost Ariz	1¾	2	Nev Doug	1¾	1¾
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nev Hills	3	4
Chief Cons	2¾	2¾	Nixon Cop	56	58
Cons Cop	5½	5¾	N Cornelia	16½	17
Crown Res	30	35	N L & Z	40	41
Con Ariz	2¼	2¾	Onsco	50	60
Cortez	15	25	Ohio Cop	1¾	1¾
Champ C	7	8	Onondaga	50	60
Cal Corb	1¾	2	Pioneer C	1¾	1¾
E & B B	2¾	2¾	Rilla	3	4
Earl Eagle	23	27	Ray Hero	3¾	4
Fortuna	11	13	S B M	2	2¼
Gold Lake	6	7	S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	90	100	Trure St'l	1¾	2
Homa Oil	1	1¼	U V Ext	3¾	3¾
Hutnbolat	90	99	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
*Full paid.		†Part paid.			

Benjamin Strong Returns to Work.

Benjamin Strong Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, returned to his desk yesterday. He had been away for a year, the Directors having granted him a leave of absence for that period on account of ill-health. Mr. Strong is feeling well now, and said he was glad to be back "on the job." A few weeks ago, upon the arrival in this country of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Strong made a hurried trip from Denver to New York, but he remained in this city only a few days.

INSTRUCTION.



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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several good apartment house transactions, the purchase by Armour & Co. of the block bounded by Tenth Avenue, Marginal, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Streets for the erection of a great food distributing building, the recording of a $4,000,000 mortgage by Trinity on its lower west side property and a mortgage of $2,100,000 for fifty years on the Almy G. Gallatin estate properties, given by the executors—all combined to add a touch of activity and interest to the realty market yesterday. Among the Gallatin properties covered by the mortgage are 739-741, 813 and 890 to 896 Broadway.

Among the good west side deals was the sale of the nine-story apartment house at 250 West 104th Street, on a plot 75 by 100, between Broadway and West End Avenue, by the Bloomingdale Construction Company. It was purchased for investment, the buyer giving other property in part payment. The 104th Street house was held at $400,000. It is well rented. The deal was closed through Nassoit & Lanning and they will act as agents of the property.

Operator Buys $200,000 Heights Apartment House.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased from Weil & Mayer the Hudson-Overlook, a six-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 180th Street. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 102 and was held at $200,000. In exchange the buyer gave cash and two small properties.

Buys $375,000 Dyckman Apartments.

The six five-story apartment houses in the Dyckman section, on the southwest corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street, have been purchased by W. F. Kenny from Frederick F. French, who built them about a year ago. They are among the finest houses of their kind in that section and have been held at $375,000. They cover a plot of about seventeen lots, being 250 feet on Post Avenue and 100 feet on 204th Street. In part payment the buyer gave a plot of six lots on Southern Boulevard, 200 feet south of 149th Street. Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the deal. Clifford C. Roberts represented Mr. French as attorney, and Beardsley, Hemmens & Taylor represented the buyer.

Columbia College Realty Figures in Two Deals.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for the estate of Frances Livingston the five-story and basement building, 63 Barclay Street, extending through to 64 Park Place, and the property owned by the Trustees of Columbia College.

The purchaser is the C. L. Flaccus Glass Company, tenant of the store and basement, which will remodel the building and continue to occupy a portion of it for its own use.

Columbia has also leased 620 Fifth Avenue, through F. W. Sharp as broker, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $550,000, to Brazier & Co., who will conduct a hat shop for men and women. McKim, Mead & White are preparing plans for altering the structure.

$35,000 Deal on East Nineteenth St.

William A. White & Sons sold, in connection with Elem L. Bohanan, 134 East Nineteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 23 by 95, to a client for investment. The property has been held at $35,000.

Recent Buyers.

Patrick Carey is the buyer of the five-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 177th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Philip Le Boutillier is the buyer of the dwelling 124 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Bronx Sales.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Charles J. Crowley a plot of lots on the west side of Westchester Avenue, 25 feet south of Freeman Street, 76 by 112, with an L of 35 feet on Freeman Street. This plot lies opposite to the proposed Whitlock Avenue station of the Lexington Avenue subway and also the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Westchester & Boston Railroads.

Brooklyn.

The three-story store and dwelling at 3,295 Fulton Street, 20 by 95, has been purchased by Joseph Judas, who owns adjoining property, from Louis J. Becker. Eduoard C. Panits was the broker. He has also sold for Fannie M. Sandberg, two-story dwelling 20 by 100 on the northeast corner of Enfield Street and Elder Lane, for Edwin R. Struse, the two-story dwelling at 139 Wierfield Street, 18 by 100, to William Henry Miller, and the two-family house at 536 and 538 Glenmore Avenue, 50 by 100.

Long Island.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. sold for Francis D. Jackson a fireproof house on a plot 150 by 200 at Plandome on Manhassett Bay to C. W. Harrison of New York. The property has been held at $21,000.

A. F. Mathews sold the following six-family brick houses: 1,804 Cornelius Street, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, held at $10,500; Henry Burmaster; 1,866 Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, Brooklyn, held at $11,300, to C. L. Muller; 1,864 Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, held at $11,300, to John L. Witke; 67 Eighteenth Avenue, Long Island City, held at $12,000, to Mrs. Pauline J. Hintners, and 77 Eighteenth Avenue, Long Island City, held at $12,500, to Eugene Walters.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company sold at Jamaica to B. Lax, the house 40 by 100 on the south side of Wyckoff Place, 200 feet west of Hillsdale Avenue, to D. Gunther, the house 40 by 100 on the southeast corner of Briarwood Road and Hillcrest Road, and to J. E. Tennis, the house on plot 100 by 100, on the north side of Briarwood Road, 160 feet west of Hillsdale Avenue.

The New York County National Bank has sold through Lewis B. Preston, the plot 47.4 Academy Street, Long Island City. It is two blocks from the Queens Borough Plaza. Giacinto Morfesi was the buyer.

M. Keenan purchased the property, 50 by 119, on the southeast corner of Boulevard and Grove Avenue, Rockaway Beach.

A. H. Ackerman sold to J. A. Lasher, 101 by 108, on the southeast corner of Channel Drive and Essex Avenue, Belle Harbor.

$35,000 Stamford Sale.

Fish & Marvin sold for Miss Florence Dean her Stamford property, on the West Hill Road, adjoining the Havemeyer estate, to William R. Knobloch of New York City. The property consists of thirty-five acres, with a large house and outbuildings. It was held at $35,000.

Factory Sale at Taunton, Mass.

The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company's plant at Taunton, Mass., has been sold by Joseph P. Day to Arthur H. Weed of Boston. It consists of about six acres. The new owner will use the plant for general manufacturing purposes.

Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street Motor Lease.

An important Broadway rental, in the automobile section, was closed through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, who leased to the Kaufman-Morris Company, Eastern distributors for the Premier Motor Company and agents for the Peugeot car, the four-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street. It covers a plot 54 on Broadway by 91 on the street. It was leased on a long term for Benjamin Eichberg and Joseph S. Joseph, who bought the property in 1905 for about $290,000. The new tenants will pay a rental of about $50,000 a year. At the northern end of the block, on the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, is the twenty-story United States Rubber building.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased for Edward C. Rice, Jr., 20 and 22 East Sixtieth Street to the Proudman Realty Company.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for David Wright the property at 549 West Fifty-seventh Street.

William A. White & Sons leased for the estate of Henry Walsh the seven-story loft building at 18 Desbrosses Street, between Hudson and Greenwich Streets, for a term of years, to Archibald & Lewis Company.

Lakin & Dinkelspiel have leased the parlor store at 12 West Forty-fourth Street to Benjamin Baldinger, tailor.

The Rowantree-Schley Company has leased for the Bush Terminal Buildings Company to the Lamson & Hubbard Company of Boston 20,000 square feet at 227 to 235 East Twenty-ninth Street for the manufacture of men's hats. The same brokers have also leased for the Matthew H. Beers estate the store at 7 East Seventeenth Street, extending through to 10 East Eighteenth Street, to the Trorlicht-Duncker Carpet Company of St. Louis. William C. Walker's Sons represented the Beers estate.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Leon S. Altmayer negotiated a first mortgage of $14,000 at 5 per cent. on 225 Third Avenue, a four-story and basement building, on lot 20 feet by 110 feet.

Rice & Hill have procured for the Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, a mortgage of $165,000 on the old Evening Post Building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street. This is a ten-story office building, on lot fronting 62 feet on Broadway by 160 feet on Fulton Street. The property is a Dutch Reformed Church leasehold, purchased by the Broadway-John Street Corporation about seven months ago.

It is being very extensively altered, nearly all of the altered space having already been rented from the plans. The building will show a gross rental of $160,000, an increase of approximately 50 per cent.

Hearing This Morning on Extension of Motor Bus Service.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will hold a public hearing at 10:30 this morning in the Council Chamber, City Hall, relative to the application for the extension of motor bus service in the upper section of Manhattan and other parts of the city.

From all indications the board will make a final disposition of this matter now on its calendar for the last four years at this hearing.

In addition to a large delegation from upper Manhattan that is expected to attend, representatives of the following organizations will also be present to urge the final disposition of this important transit relief question: Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, Harlem Board of Commerce, Yorkville Association, Real Estate Owners of Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, West End Association, Central Park Civic League, West Side Taxpayers' Association, Builders Association of Manhattan, Bronx Board of Trade, Broadway Association, City Club of New York, and the Fifth Avenue Association.

Public Hearing on Water Meters.

The Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 7, at 8 P. M

TO THE PUBLIC—

For three weeks, we have been trying to get you to go up and look at the Lorillard Spencer Estate.

YOU WON'T GO!

With the consent of the Supreme Court, it's going to be sold at auction for whatever it will bring.

This statement is true, whether you believe it or not.

This property is not owned by speculators; it has been in the family for 100 years.

It's being sold by the trustees to carry out the provisions in the will.

The money goes to the heirs and the N. Y. Public Library.

THEY'RE NOT TRYING TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF YOU— IT'S A CHANCE FOR YOU TO MAKE MONEY OUT OF THEM.

It's splendid property—right on or near the new Subway line—

property that should increase tremendously in value.

Real Estate is now at rock bottom;

nobody wants it—this is the time for people with brains to buy it.
Every commodity has gone up—

Real Estate must go up too.

THESE LOTS ARE GOING TO BE SACRIFICED,
BUT WE HAVE GOT TO SELL THEM.

We have offered many chances to lot buyers to make money—

But never before one like this.

IT'S UP TO YOU—

Can you make a mistake—
By buying Lots at or near the Subway
On the direct line of the city's growth
for $200, $400 or $600 each

WHEN THE PRICE OF LOTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS FROM $800 TO $2,500 EACH?

Verify this statement

Easiest Terms—25% Cash, 75% on Mortgage for 5 Years

Liberty Bonds and Savings Bank Books Taken in Payment of Lots

Unprotected Auction Sale of 1,445 Lots

on and adjacent to Boston Post Road, White Plains Road, Pelham Parkway & adjacent Avenues & Streets

Lorillard Spencer Estate

for the Heirs and New York Public Library

To-morrow Saturday, June 2d, at 10.30 a. m., on property

Take the Bronx Park Subway to 177th Street Station, transfer to the White Plains Extension, get off at Allerton Avenue, walk east to Boston Road and the Property.

Titles Insured Free by N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co.

Send for Booklet

75% at 5% or 60% at 3½% } **can remain on mortgage 1, 2, 3 or 5 Years.**

J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Avenue
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street
Agents and Auctioneers

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
12 Rooms, 4 Baths,
$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

STUDIO APARTMENT.
29 WEST 52D ST.
3 Rooms and Bath and Kitchenette
Complete Floor, $1,500 Per Annum.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW 14 STORY BUILDING
In This Exclusive Section. Managed By Owner As a Permanent Investment
815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS 3 Baths
$2,500 to $3,600
Rooms Agent on premises. Phone 7047 River.

SKYLIGHT STUDIOS
Ceilings 19 ft. high—unusually large rooms
26 East 60th St.
On premises or RING & BING, 119 W. 40th.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two vans each containing 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 16, 1917.
EDWARD CAMPBELL MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
MICHAEL B. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

S. W. Cor. 183d St. and Morris Ave.
JUST COMPLETED
3-4 Rooms at Moderate Rentals
Every modern improvement.
Agent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

420 WEST 116TH STREET.
Apartment Hotel.
One and Two Rooms with Bath.
Furnished. No Kitchenette.
Dining Room.
Monthly Rates. References Required.
Phone Morningside 5800.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

FOR LEASE
Attractive two-room and bath apartment, outside rooms facing South, at Hotel Lucerne, West 79th Street. Address Scott R. Benjamin, Apartment 1104, Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th Street, New York City.

49 FIFTH AV.
Second floor apartment to sublet. Furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1.
NINE ROOMS AND BATH.
Elevator and steam heat.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
233 WEST 18TH ST.
466 WEST 146TH ST.
To effect a prompt sale the prices have been made unusually low. As the mortgages are large, but little cash will be required. Mrs. C. Boyle, 466 West 146th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
NEW GARDENS,
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

For sale or rent, cheap, picnic park, at Woodside; also suitable for factory; ground 75 by 200, two buildings; price and terms, for rent very reasonable. Inquire 23 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SUPERBLY LOCATED MOUNTAIN RESIDENCE
(bungalow type) with adjoining farm, which circumstances prevent my occupying this Summer; farm under cultivation.
WILL SACRIFICE.
Wonderful panoramic views; modern buildings; opportunity for those desiring health and quiet.
A. S., 46 Castle Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

For Sale—New 9-room house, 2 baths; garage. G. Gleichert, Breezville, Tel. 1088.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Great bargain in centrally located house, 9 rooms, tiled bathroom, electric lighting; room for garage; full depth lot; price $6,250, mtge. $4,500, just placed; will leave second mortgage, if necessary; this is your chance, home seeker. Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Station.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$30—Lots at Huntington, full-sized, 25x100 ft. each, high land, good investment, near trolley and main road to depot and N. Y.; 10,000 population; schools, stores; water, &c.; $2 down, $1 monthly; title guaranteed; free R. R. tickets. Write or call to B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bay Shore Summer Home.—Best section; 18 rooms, 4 baths; garage; inclosed porches; tennis court, etc.; cost $90,000, sell $35,000; hold nearly all on mortgage if necessary.
H. GILBERT,
50 Broadway, New York.

$1,500 for old house and ½ acre, (20,800 sq. ft.); needs few repairs; makes good country home; plenty of ground for vegetables and berries; only $75 cash and $10 monthly; near water. Write for detailed information. Johnson, Box 259 Times Downtown.

LYNBROOK.—Modern six-room house for sale, $3,600; electric light, steam heat; corner plot; 115 feet deep; few minutes station. Address owner, Edgar S. Olivit, 73 Marion St., Lynbrook, L. I.

Small poultry farm, 6-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour out from city; sell to quick buyer, $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. THOMAS, 248 West 34th St., N. Y.

Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.—For sale, seven-room house, $8,000, easy terms. J. A. Gallagher, 330 Burns St.

LONG BEACH.—Three corner lots; bargain. Post Office Box 602, Babylon, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Attractive remodeled house, eastern exposure, excellent view; 12 rooms, (7 bedrooms); hardwood floors, steam heat; every imp't; plot 65x135; best residential street; 10 mins. station; very low price, convenient terms. Call for photo and full particulars. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,846 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys new modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall when prices were low, buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; 20 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

For sale or exchange, semi-bungalow, new, 6 rooms, bath, pantry, all improvements; garden, chicken house; 2 minutes from station, 6 from trolley; 11 cents commutation; will take lots and part cash as first payment, balance, terms to suit. Mrs. Hirt, owner, Hunter Av., Maywood, N. J.

A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; 1 minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

MAPLEWOOD.—Unusual opportunity to secure home, 8 rooms, all imp'ts.; lot 100x182; high ground; restricted neighborhood; sacrificed at $6,500. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., and 141 B'way, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES OF DISTINCTION.
Situated in the most attractive suburb in the State. These houses have every modern improvement, large verandas, sleeping porches, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplaces, tiled baths, modern kitchens with butler's pantry; electricity, gas; all on high ground, beautifully landscaped; only 4 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York, up or downtown, 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; sold on terms to suit; no rentals.

6-room house, (small plot)	$3,400
6-room house, (large plot)	4,500
7-room house, (large plot)	4,800
8-room house, (large plot)	6,500
10-room house, (large plot)	7,500

Call, write or phone Owner, M. D. AYERS, 146 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. 5047 John.

Builder's sacrifice; a gem at Grantwood; ½-block trolley; short walk to ferry; brand new house, 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors; beautiful decoration, steam, large porch, sleeping porch; near school and store; good neighborhood; plot 37½x100; only $6,500; adjoining plot same size, $1,000 additional; title policy free; mortgage, $3,500; other bargains in houses and plots; also exchanges; tell us your wants. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade, Tel. 850 Cliffside.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Sacrifice.—Commuter's farm; good house, bath, modern improvements; barns, poultry houses, fruit, shade; convenient school, express trains; price $5,500. STEVENS & TETOR, Ridgewood, N. J.

7-Room house, all improvements; 45 minutes from Broadway; large porch; rent $32; use of garage, $6 extra. Inquire 4 Morgan Place, North Arlington, N. J.

MONTCLAIR home, 8 rooms, all improvements; hot-water heat; large plot; for sale or exchange for two-family house in Jersey. Address C. Derr, 57 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

$2,800, $3,200.—Cozy homes, 6 and 7 rooms; $300 down, balance to suit. D. Hill, Bloomfield Trust Bldg., Bloomfield, N. J.

Fanwood.—New house; 8 rooms; choice lot; central location; trees, &c. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Rent, Plainfield, new house, $7,500; 8 baths; corner lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A bungalow at Twin Lakes, Conn., sale, or rent for the season, 8 rooms and bath, fully furnished; boathouse, boats, picturesque location; convenient to station, Post Office, store; price $6,500; easy terms; rent $400. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

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Situated in the most attractive suburb in the State. These houses have every modern improvement, large verandas, sleeping porches, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplaces, tiled baths, modern kitchens with butler's pantry; electricity, gas; all on high ground, beautifully landscaped; only 4 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York, up or downtown, 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; sold on terms to suit; no rentals.

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Builder's sacrifice; a gem at Grantwood; ½-block trolley; short walk to ferry; brand new house, 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors; beautiful decoration, steam, large porch, sleeping porch; near school and store; good neighborhood; plot 37½x100; only $6,500; adjoining plot same size, $1,000 additional; title policy free; mortgage, $3,500; other bargains in houses and plots; also exchanges; tell us your wants. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade, Tel. 850 Cliffside.

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Sacrifice.—Commuter's farm; good house, bath, modern improvements; barns, poultry houses, fruit, shade; convenient school, express trains; price $5,500. STEVENS & TETOR, Ridgewood, N. J.

7-Room house, all improvements; 45 minutes from Broadway; large porch; rent $32; use of garage, $6 extra. Inquire 4 Morgan Place, North Arlington, N. J.

MONTCLAIR home, 8 rooms, all improvements; hot-water heat; large plot; for sale or exchange for two-family house in Jersey. Address C. Derr, 57 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

$2,800, $3,200.—Cozy homes, 6 and 7 rooms; $300 down, balance to suit. D. Hill, Bloomfield Trust Bldg., Bloomfield, N. J.

Fanwood.—New house; 8 rooms; choice lot; central location; trees, &c. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Rent, Plainfield, new house, $7,500; 8 baths; corner lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A bungalow at Twin Lakes, Conn., sale, or rent for the season, 8 rooms and bath, fully furnished; boathouse, boats, picturesque location; convenient to station, Post Office, store; price $6,500; easy terms; rent $400. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Nor. York State—For Sale or to Let.

Sullivan County home for sale; 18-room house, barn and chicken house, with plot. For full particulars write J. J. Stratton, Thompsonville, N. Y.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Beautiful furnished bungalow in Virginia mountains; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; electricity, hot-water heat, broad porches; wonderful climate; popular Summer resort. Address Box 178, Wytheville, Va.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange choice building lots, Westfield, for equity up to $100,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Will pay 6 per cent. on loan on first mortgage on 5-story and basement business property. J. Spieles, 462 West Broadway. Tel. 5170 Spring; best references.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BRASS FOUNDRY
FOR SALE.
Land and building can be purchased or leased; capacity approximately 1 ton per day. A modern plant, fully equipped and in running order, with expert help, located at Newark, N. J. Address W. A. Smith, Room 308, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3995 Market.

404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST. Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate. OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.

Loft, 3,600 square feet, for light manufacturing or storage; plenty light, unobstructed view on three sides; heat and freight elevator. 408-12 W. 13th St., Manhattan.

Sublet light front space, furnished or unfurnished, modern building, for office or manufacturing, $25. Edelman Manufacturing, 7 West 22d.

85th St., No. 157 East.—Two-story light and airy rear building, suitable for shop or factory; rent only $45 per month. Apply owner, 155 East 85th St.

Rent 5,500 square feet; nice dry basement; fireproof; Bushwick section; only $50. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Advertisers, engineers, architects, publishers; magnificent offices location; lowest rentals, 110 West 40th.

Small furnished office, sublet, 17 Madison Av., Room 804. Phone 5288 Mad. Sq., call Friday, between 4 and 5.

Desk room in private office; rent $7. Rizzo, 140 Nassau St. Call 12 to 2.

Sublet part of office, convenient Grand Central, subway. Room 1904, 18 East 41st St.

Light loft, 275 20th St., 4,000 feet. Owner, 60 8th Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

House to lease, 15 minutes from Grand Central Station, in Astoria section of Long Island City, near Broadway station of Astoria subway extension, 11 rooms and bath; refinished to suit tenant; tiled kitchen, extension; lawn kept in order by owner; rent $100 per month. Address William H. Siebrecht, Broadway and 2d Av., Astoria, L. I.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
beautiful, modern, cosy cottage; grand location on heights in Larchmont Park; eight rooms, three baths; every convenience; ideal for commuting; rent reasonable; from June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire Goebel, 129 Maiden Lane, New York.

Scarsdale.—Rent, furnished, five minutes' walk from station, house, containing ten rooms, four master bedrooms, two baths, shower bath, two maids' rooms; garage for two cars. Cortlandt 588, or Scarsdale 101.

LARCHMONT.—Completely furnished, picturesque corner 10-room house, with garage; grounds under high cultivation; truck garden planted. I. H. B. Phone 416.

Fine furnished house at Rye-on-Sound for the season; 300 feet from beach. Particulars, telephone Morningside 4958.

Long Island.

Hempstead residence; 10 rooms, bath; improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell or exchange. Room 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 2749.

Forest Hill Gardens, L. I.—For rent, furnished, seven-room house, $85 per month. J. A. Gallagher, 330 Burns St.

New Jersey.

Atlantic City.—Furnished apartment, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath; completely and newly equipped; electric light, telephone, &c.; rent two months, $275; three months, $375; four months, $450. The new Antonette Apartments, B-6, 140 S. Virginia, (few doors from Steel Pier.)

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
For rent, large, well-furnished Summer homes. Apply or phone 246, C. D. Snyder, office adjoining station.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.—7 rooms, bath, furnished, season $275. Falk, 185 Madison Av., N. Y.; Sunday, 316 Ocean Park Av., Bradley.

New Hampshire.

Furnished house, 8 rooms, fireplace, big piazza, overlooking Lake Winnepesaukee, East Alton, N. H. Rev. C. A. Reese, Milford, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected; town and country. Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted.

House wanted within commuting distance on Sound or coast, for July and August; six bedrooms and three baths. In reply please give particulars as to location; state rental, &c. Y 814 Times Annex.

Furnished 12 rooms, 3 baths; tennis court; on lake, highland; $400, July, August. D 34 Times.

Bungalow or small cottage, located Westchester County or Long Island, near water; give particulars. K. P., 104 East 14th.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

The owner of a fine five-hundred-acre stock ranch in Colorado wishes to sell because of other business; price $7,000, part cash, balance mortgage; a fine opening for two young men who want to show their patriotism by helping increase the food supply. Address Owner, N 37 Times.

200 acres, lake, modern building; will sacrifice at one-third of cost for cash; bargain. H 123 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Hempstead.—Residence, 10 rooms, bath, improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell or exchange. Room 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 2749.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; $18.50 week. Plaza 8793.

57TH ST., 12 EAST.—Sublet for Summer months, studio apt., furnished; kitchenette; references required. Inquire Janitor.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor; private house; near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

58TH, 48 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths. Von Linde.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith, Plaza 4570.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly.
Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FOUR exquisitely furnished rooms, Plaza district; housekeeping; sacrifice Summer. Details, Columbus 3974.

LEXINGTON AV., 163. (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large; sunny; very modern; telephone; elevator service; electric light; $80 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV., 645, (60th St.)—Newly furnished; 3 rooms, bath; light and airy; maid service; elevator; June 30, Oct. 1; moderate. Phone 7483 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 645.—Beautifully furnished three-room modern apartment; June till October; maid service; meals if desired; reasonable. Winters.

NEAR PLAZA, handsomely furnished Duplex, 5 bedrooms, to careful tenant; same rent as unfurnished. $175. Whalen, 488 West 50th.

TO SUBLET, for Summer, furnished suite of parlor, two bedrooms, and baths; or would divide and rent one large bedroom with bath, alone; attractive rate. At THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

19TH ST., 23 WEST.—Studio apartment, two rooms, bath, dressing room, electric fixtures, skylight, fireplace; will include temporary use of piano if desired. Inquire Sunday, June 3. Chelsea 4281.

21ST ST., 36 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchen, and bath, furnished, $125; unfurnished, $90; by appointment. Chelsea 8375.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

84TH, 140 WEST.—Large, sunny 1-2 rooms, baths; service; references.

89TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

42D ST., 25 WEST. (Elite.)—Attractively furnished apartments, $40-$400. Vanderbilt 4416.

45TH ST., 341 WEST. (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

50TH, 4-6 WEST.—Four-room apartment, exquisitely furnished; maid service; caterer on premises. Mrs. Dwyer. Phone Circle 4137.

54TH, 162 WEST.—6 rooms; Oriental rugs, linen, silver, Victrola. Superintendent.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apt.

65TH ST., 138 WEST.—Bachelor apartment to sub-lease until Oct. 1; 2 rooms, bath; near subway and "L" express; $60 a month.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette to lease, $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Superintendent, on premises. Open evenings.

72D ST., (Near West End Av.)—Large 10-room apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent for the Summer season or longer if desired; $400 per month. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Telephone 1345 Chel.

72D AND B'WAY.—Handsomely furnished large, airy living room, bedroom, bath, completely equipped kitchen, artificial refrigeration, grand piano, private telephone, silver, linen; $80 per month. Tel. Col. 10255.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Kitchenette apartments; private baths, hot water; near Park; reasonable.

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—Tenth floor, corner, southerly and westerly exposure; 7 rooms and bath; nicely furnished; hall and elevator service. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—7 rooms and foyer, fully furnished, near Central Park; large, light rooms, facing southwest; to Oct. 1. Telephone Schuyler 7737, Apt. 31, Wupperman.

81ST, 206 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished 5 rooms; high class. Coyle.

82D, 316 WEST.—To rent, 1, 2, 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; board optional; between West End Av. and Drive; electricity.

82D, 203 WEST, (Oceanic.)—Handsomely furnished 4-6 rooms; piano; immediate possession.

85TH ST., (2,337 Broadway.)—Furnished housekeeping; 7 rooms, $70; 6 rooms, $60; 5 rooms, $54.50 month; 4 rooms, $12.50 weekly; 3 rooms, $10 weekly. Gilman.

86TH ST. 225 WEST, (Belnord.)—Seven large light rooms, two baths; cool, quiet; $125 monthly, includes electricity, refrigeration, linen, silver. Office.

86TH, WEST, (between 5th-6th.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusual, artistic; piano, library; privacy; June 15-October. Phone mornings, Greeley 4655.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant in house. 11F. See Superintendent.

93D, 102 WEST.—Sublet for four months, completely furnished, 7 outside rooms and bath; 15 windows south and west; terms moderate; immediate possession. Steele. Telephone Riverside 6980.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet until October, 6-room elevator apartment; all outside; handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 8.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Four months; exceptional four-room housekeeping apartment. Townsend. Riverside 2488.

93TH, 311 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Five outside rooms; elevator, telephone; bargain. Apt. 33.

97TH, 308 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Six sunny, handsomely furnished rooms; $75. Phone Riverside 7830, Extension 7, for appointment.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8E.)—Eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River, furnished or unfurnished; June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.—Sublet, June-November, seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; top floor elevator apartment; north, south, western exposure; unobstructed view Hudson, Fountain.

103D, 202 WEST.—Sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in Hotel Glendening, until Sept. 30; 3 rooms, alcove, bath, maid service, restaurant; reduced rent. Apply Chas. Kohler, 104th St. and Columbus Av.

104TH, Corner Broadway.—Eight rooms and bath, completely furnished; electricity; one flight; most desirable; lease required. Riverside 8221.

107TH, 220 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Sublet until Sept. 20, in high-class, elevator house, six beautifully furnished rooms; kitchen, dining room, two bedrooms, library and music room; Persian rugs throughout; Steinway piano, two lavatories, bath; linens, silver, glass and china included; $60 monthly, less than rent unfurnished; references required. Hearst, Apt. 24. Phone Academy 828.

109TH, 201 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; June 15—October; elevator. Apartment 67.

111TH, 214 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished five all light rooms; delightful Summer apartment; sacrifice. Apt. 123.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Sacrifice, six large, light rooms; southern exposure. Apartment 8 C.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Sublet a beautiful 6-room apartment, exquisitely furnished. Raymond.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Sublet seven rooms, furnished, overlooking Columbia campus, June 15 to Sept. 1. Pace.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Five rooms, Stainway piano, Victrola; complete appointments; $50. Laden.

116TH ST., 124 WEST.—Private house, 8 rooms, bath, electric, gas; complete for housekeeping.

123D, 348 WEST.—Attractive suite, two rooms, lavatories, and bath; private house, every improvement; maid service. Phone 654 Morningside.

150TH, 569 WEST, (Broadway.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; front; elevator; $50. Moss.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $70 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $3 weekly, (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS, SUBLET.—Handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (The Buckingham.)—Four rooms and bath, furnished apartment. Morningside 9740, Apt. 37. Call from 10 to 12.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—Exquisitely furnished bachelor's apartment, 4 rooms, bath; service. L 224 Times Downtown.

FACING Morningside Drive; 2-4 rooms; housekeeping. 403 West 115th. Apt. 52.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St. Tele. 7240 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL ANSONIA.—Eight rooms, three baths for rent for four months; write or phone. W. H. Marcy, agent, 522 West 185th St.

LARGE CORNER APT., WEST END AV., 82d St.—Twelve large rooms, four baths; fully furnished; Schuyler 10495; can divide; ideal physician's apartment; two entrances.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—June-October, 4-5 room apartment, 8th floor, facing park; every convenience; references required. Carter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 85th St.)—Luxuriously furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 12 windows, overlooking river; light, cool, airy; electric piano, Edison phonograph, Oriental rugs. Call after 7 P. M., 131 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Sublet seven-room furnished apartment with 2 baths, from June 15 to Sept. 15, to responsible party, rent $85 per month. Phone Audubon 4812, Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Six room, completely, attractively furnished elevator apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th.)—7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished. Manager.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6134.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments. Wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

SUBLET attractive, completely furnished three rooms, bath; housekeeping apartment; electricity, Broadway subway; $40. Telephone 8551 St. Nicholas. Loftus.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive, two minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location and best value in the city; restaurant attached.

WEST END.—Luxuriously furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths, new building; everything complete for housekeeping; responsible party; $150 month; increased rental after October. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 420, (Corner 90th.)—Four elegant rooms, 2 baths, and maid's room and bath if desired, completely furnished. S. Mayer. Phone Schuyler 7852.

WEST END AV., 789.—Sublet for Summer, five rooms, finely furnished, excellent location; moderate rental; references. Telephone Riverside 5544.

WEST END AV.—Five rooms, two bedrooms, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 740, (Delia Robbia.)—Four rooms; completely furnished; piano. Meek. Apartment 43.

WEST END AV., 889.—Six well furnished rooms; light, cool; river view. Graham.

Brooklyn.

WOMAN has attractive apartment in Bronx, share with refined women. Tremont 5871.

Bronx.

PACIFIC ST., 1,236, (Stuart Arms.)—Small housekeeping apartment; $35 per month.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

Unfurnished—East side.

21ST ST., 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath.
Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

76TH, 55 EAST.—Six rooms; modern improvements; elevator apartment. Supt. on premises. Lenox 1690.

LEXINGTON AV., 561, (Near 51st St.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms; all improvements, elevator; 5th floor.

86TH, 220 WEST.—To sublet, immediately, unfurnished apartment, six rooms, three baths, 7th floor; $2,200 rental. Superintendent.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; modern; front; light; concession.

140TH ST., 500 WEST.—Four-room apartment, unfurnished, to sublease; all up-to-date and modern improvements; will

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

...ST, 82 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; refined home; excellent home table. Plaza 6651.

...OTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 58th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including first-class meals; $12 weekly and up.. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

...TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; quiet service.

...TH AV., 2063, (123d.)—Airy, comfortable rooms, hot water, Phone, substantial board.

...ST, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

...TH, 30-32 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

...ST, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

...D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

...TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

...TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

...TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, handsomely furnished, private bath, electricity; in house with owner; Southern cooking; board optional.

...RD, 253 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus ...

...RD, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath; table guest.

...RD, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway, elevated; references.

...RD, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; near Riverside Drive, subway.

...TH, 239 WEST.—Room with, without bath; small room; excellent table; fine location.

...TH, 240 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

...TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories; excellent table.

...TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; electricity.

...TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sun room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

...RD, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

...D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board optional; references.

...D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

...TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

...TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access all car lines; references.

...TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small room; references.

...TH, 322 WEST. (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS SUNNY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

...TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

...TH, Corner Manhattan Av.—Columbia; pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. 4021 Morn.

...TH, 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; electricity. Morningside 2123.

...TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; bath, telephone, home cooking; convenient cars.

...TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; FINE PORCH; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

...TH, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—Country, city limits; private Christian home. Lesley.

MADISON ARMS,
43 WEST 58TH. ELEVATOR.

...IVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

...WEST END AV, 524, (86th.)—Beautiful rooms, excellent board, house thoroughly appointed; references.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

...A DODGE BROS. TOURING.
Late model; complete, extras; discount for quick cash. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

...A HUDSON 6-40 TOURING.
Light 5 or 7 passenger; two top; cost $2,600; accept $600; perfect condition. ... West 79th.

...A REX-TILLMAN WITH TOURING
body; 7 passenger, like new; electric lights; 2 extra tires; $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

...ART PEUGEOT, latest importation.
...TS 1917 Roadster; wire wheels.
...F. E. A. T. 1915 20 Fleetwood imported Tour.
LANCIA 1916 Brougham.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon-Landaulet.
...TS 1917 20 Record Holder.
CONTINENTAL Special 110 M. P. H.
LANCIA Special Roadster, wire wheels.
SPECIAL WISCONSIN STUTZ, 1916.
OVERLAND 1917 Coupe, Brand New.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE 6 TOURING.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
...STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA SPECIAL 5 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLACS.
EXCEPTIONAL USED CARS.

Some of the handsomest Cadillacs ever sent to us to be disposed of are now on exhibition on our show room floors. These cars have been very little used, have been gone over mechanically and refinished so that they all have the appearance of being new.

A 1916 VICTORIA, 3-PASSENGER.

Cost $2,500 and has scarcely been used. Motor is perfect and absolutely noiseless. Is finely equipped with shoes and has one extra mounted. Has been revarnished and looks brand new. Price $1,500.

A 1916 TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.

Model 53. Practically new. Used very little. Exceptional shoe equipment, extras, &c. If you are in the market for a real high class car see this immediately. Price complete, $1,500.

A 1915 TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.

Delivered 10 days before the 1916 Models were shown. This car has been used 8,000 miles and is like new. Has been looked over and refinished. A very handsome car. Price complete, with 1917 license numbers, $1,000.

A 1914 TOURING, 5-PASSENGER.

Used in a private family only in the Summer. Has been used less than 8,000 miles. Has just been refinished by Brewster and has a brand new Motor in it. Motor equipment very exceptional. Is considered by those who know a real good bargain at $550.

A 1913 TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.

Nicely painted, good shoes, one extra. Makes an ideal family touring car or the real thing for the mountains. Is at the right price—$450.

A 1913 LIMOUSINE, 5-PASSENGER.

Property of a private family. Exceptional condition. Ready to be used immediately without spending a penny for anything. Is offered for sale at the right price—$475.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
...077 Atlantic Av., Corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE BROS. TOURING.
...Late model; complete, extras; discount for ... Holmes, 305 West 79th.

...HUDSON, 1917, super six limousine landaulet; almost new; special body and upholstering; condition perfect. Keller, 271 Broadway. Barclay 5740.

HUDSON, 1916, six-passenger sedan, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120 H. P.,
FOUR-PASSENGER TOURING;
MILEAGE LESS THAN 5,000.
SIMPLEX, 1914, 38 H. P.
TOURING SEVEN-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

I wish to dispose of immediately my touring car, bought last year, run nearly 5,000 miles; car has had best of care; cost $1,250; offers considered. Miss Town, Apartment 72. Circle 1780.

LANCIA 1917 TOURING,
35 H. P.; DE LUXE MODEL;
MILEAGE, 600.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA ROADSTER,
1916, 35 H. P.
SPORT TYPE, SEATING FOUR.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 6-88; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, etc.; $750. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; magnificent car; extras include two extra tires, tools; must be seen to be appreciated. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MERCER RUNABOUT, $850.
ELECTRIC STARTER AND LIGHTS.
Mechanically O. K., nicely painted, and has four new shoes and two extras; every possible equipment and ready to be used immediately. See this if you want a cheap Mercer. Open for inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1917, double inclosed drive sedan; practically new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1913, electric starting and lighting system; price, $650; will sell reasonable. Dugan, 210 West 50th St., Broadway.

NATIONAL 12-16 Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon. 1,700 B'way.

OAKLAND 1916, 6-cylinder 5-passenger; sedan and touring top; engine runs like a watch; no reasonable offer refused. Phone A. Worman, 3428 John or 4672 Main.

OVERLAND 1915, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, with electric lights, self-starter; recently overhauled; in fine condition. L. L. McManus, 340 Bleecker St., Brooklyn. Fordham 426.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 1-35; almost new.
PACKARD 1915 touring, 3-38; finest condition.
PACKARD 1915 touring, 2-38; fully equipped.
NATIONAL 1916 chummy roadster; run 5,000 miles.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

PACKARD.
3-38 PHAETON.
2-38 TOURING.
1-38 VICTORIA.
1-38 LIMOUSINE.
1-35 TWIN-SIX.
DOTY-DEMOS CO., 57 WEST END AV.

PACKARD 1917, 2-35,
TOURING; FOUR-PASSENGER;
SPORT TYPE, BY FLEETWOOD.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARDS.—Two twin six touring; 7 passenger; like new; 1916; $1,800-$2,000. Bushey, 223 West 49th St. Circle 2027.

PACKARD, 1916, "1-35," five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PAIGE sedan, 1917 model, for sale; run less than 3,000 miles; perfect condition; price $1,500; suitable terms to responsible party. S. L. Rothapfel, Rialto Theatre.

PIERCE ARROW, 6-18,
seven passenger touring; self-starter, electric lights, fully equipped; only used two seasons; excellent condition; price $1,650; real bargain. See Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, BARGAIN.
Special paint job; mechanically perfect; $525. Phone evenings Midwood 4941.

SIMPLEX for sale; A1 condition; 4-passenger, foredoor body, by Woop; spark Bosch magneto; very fast; also STEARNS 30-60 in A1 condition, just overhauled; 4-passenger, foredoor body.
MEEKER, 271 West 125th.

SIMPLEX, 1916, "38" Quimby landaulet. Wallace, 1,730 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA, Model X, with new sedan, sporting finish, convertible top; has run about fifteen thousand miles; is in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated. Miner, Belmont Garage, 87th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood panelled body; sun-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 58th St.

STUDEBAKER, series 17, 7-passenger touring, brand new car; make offer. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,604 Broadway. Circle 8515.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STUTZ, 1915, Bulldog special, red leather upholstery; this car in first-class condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,604 Broadway. Telephone Circle 8515.

STUTZ 1917, "16 valve" speedster; owner called for military duty; immediate delivery. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; owner must sell; $1,850. 136 West 52d, basement.

WE HAVE five high-class cars that were sold for export, which we cannot ship, and will sell these at $600 less than list price. Address Export Manager, J 18 Times.

$500
PIERCE-ARROWS.

We are cleaning out this week, regardless of former selling prices, a number of Pierce-Arrows, as well as cars of other makes, including:
36 SIX PIERCE-ARROW landaulet, with self-starter, demountable rims, &c.
48 SIX PIERCE-ARROW five-passenger touring, just refinished. Has demountable rims.
48 SIX PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger touring, with demountable rims.
38 SIX PEERLESS five-passenger touring, with electric lighting and starting, demountable rims, &c.
MODEL 54 HUDSON seven-passenger touring, with electric starting and lighting, Westinghouse air springs, &c.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

$300.
THREE-TON TRUCK.
A very good three-ton truck, with panel side, inclosed express body, motor and transmission recently overhauled; great value at $300.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6,"
six passenger touring, runs and looks like new; cost $2,400; first cash buyer with $1,100 takes it. 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC 8, beautiful, new limousine; hourly, monthly preferred; reasonable. Mead, Riverside 6200.

PACKARD sizes and twin sizes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 209 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; day, week; owner drives. Call, write Byrne, 40 East 80th. Tel. Lenox 5904.

PACKARD touring, wire wheels, best service; day, week, month. Thomas Lynch, 236 East 37th St. Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, specially brand new. Phone 5067 Madison Square.

PACKARD for hire; elegant seven-passenger touring car; weekly $75, or $2.50 hour. Phone Plaza 4206, Lenox 4165.

PACKARD, LANDAULET; SWELL APPEARANCE; MONTHLY PREFERRED. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring, monthly preferred. Gallo, 208 East 116th. Harlem 7595.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 8828.

PACKARD touring, newly painted, $300 monthly. Wilbur, 201 West 106th, Apt. 2B.

PIERCE, Packard, $2.50 hourly, calling; monthly preferred; special trip rates. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED.
Late model Landaulet, Packard or Cadillac by month. Address L 232 Times Downtown.

STUTZ, Mercer, Packard, Cadillac, 1917 models only, wanted for cash. P E 85 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and page Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 702d. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 West 57th St. Ladies' classes.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, [Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies', 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

Automobile Supplies.

TOPS.—One-man tops cheap; envelopes, $1. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; expert; systematizer; ten years' experience; office manager, entangling accounts, executive ability; complete charge; $25. K 878 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced; high school graduate; unquestionable references; $15. L 222 Times Downtown.

COOK, WAITRESS.—No laundry; adults; apartment; references. Murphy, 174 East 85th St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 978 6th Av. Circle 1158.

GOVERNESS, &c. — Refined, experienced young woman wishes situation, nursery governess or nurse to children from 3½ years up; best references; city or country. Answer by mail, M., care Nielsen, 208 West 88th.

LADY'S MAID, competent German girl, good sewer, packer, desires position; letters only; city references. G. G., 104 East 53d St.

SECRETARY, A1 stenographer, possessing tact and, initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary $15. L 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, industrious, 5 years' experience; salary $15. L 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional ability; thoroughly efficient, educated, intuitive, clean-cut; $18. N 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, well educated, thoroughly experienced, neat appearance; $15. L 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate typist, rapid dictation, good worker, $10. Miss F., 1,605 Candler Bldg. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER desires secretarial position; several years one concern, export machinery. L 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) 9 years' experience; references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience, commercial and organization work. $14. K 876, Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—French lady wishes a position for the Summer months in exchange for a home; references. N 38 Times.

TYPIST, A1; rapid, accurate; knowledge of stenography and all office details; salary $14. A. R., 894 1st St., Brooklyn. Telephone South 4744.

TYPIST.—Competent, business training, neat appearance; salary. $12. L 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG VIRGINIAN, tutoring in Jersey, desires position in June; references exchanged. 286 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, one year's hospital training, will care for invalid or children; will leave city. D 26 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK, $15; telephone operator, $10; Burroughs adding machine operators, $12. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

COOKS, housekeepers, (colored;) investigated references. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d St. Columbus 8125.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements; bookkeeping for firms not employing bookkeepers; terms moderate. S. Cohen, 71 West 23d. Telephone Gramercy 2426.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, 26, three years' experience with accountants, desires connection as junior or semi-senior; best references. D 44 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 852. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT'S bookkeeper's assistant wants position, where advancement can be obtained; secondary consideration; eighteen months' experience. N 40 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER,
has remarkable record, expert advertiser of musical instruments, furniture, jewelry, and similar artistic products, now advertising manager of large successful concern, seeking similar position, or with agency; can bring good account with me; young, hard worker. D 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced modern methods, controlling accounts, monthly trial balances, &c.; N. Y. U. student; five years with last employers; well recommended. J 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, accounting and business administration student, seeks permanent position; prefer connection in credit department. D 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, speaks, writes French, English, wants evening work, anything. R 864 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, manufacturing, controlling accounts; modern methods. Y 827 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, competent, 20, seeks position with progressive firm. Bernstein, 608 East 6th.

BOOKKEEPER; seven years' experience; install system; expert penman; travel anywhere. D 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; full charge; financial statements; present employed. R 861 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, trial balance, sales and purchase ledgers, &c.; references. D 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic on foreign and domestic cars, desires a steady position; four years' experience abroad, six years' in New York; single; age 27. J 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (37,) married, 16 years' experience, excellent private references; salary $30. Muller, 56 West 93d. Riverside 6190.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergren, 13 care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position on first-class car; wages $25. Maxon, 451 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 8780.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single; careful driver; city or country. Hall, 141 West 64th. Columbus 5492.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, wishes position, private family; 3 years' experience. Smith, 10060 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced, wishes position; own repairs; best references. Tel. Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, 10 years' experience; private family only. N 39 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants position, private; best references; city or country. N 54 Times.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, Columbia University graduate, desires position with manufacturing or engineering company. C. E., 189 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, 36, ten years in building trades, wants change of work; $2,500. Y 817 Times Annex.

EXPORT MAN.—Experienced; bright future for right party; state detail in letter. D 209 Times Downtown.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years. K 350 Times Downtown.

PAINTER-DECORATOR, had charge in leading hotel in city for several years, desires change. N 36 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-grade specialty salesman desires to connect with a reliable firm, Jersey or Manhattan; A1 references. N 45 Times.

SALESMAN, Christian, executive, legal education, extensive experience, dignified, tactful, persevering. L 215 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wholesale import and export concern. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, Import and Export, P. O. Box 851, New York City.

STAFF or other literary position; newspaper, magazine experience; write clear, forceful, and varied style; proof produced. N 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND STENOTYPIST.
Expert man, American, prefers exacting position; two years secretary to prominent man; 200 words per minute; good correspondent; age 19; $21-$25. L 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid dictation and transcription; good worker, good personality; $10. Mr. M., Phone Bryant 1318, 1605 Candler Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, reliable, rapid, and accurate stenographer, desires permanent position; salary $18. L 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24;) good education and appearance; can fill responsible position. K 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, with clerical experience; $15. Mr. F. Phone Bryant 1318. 220 West 42d, Room 1606.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly competent, 26, returned last week from Dallas, Texas, wants position; ready to go any place; will start with small salary with chance for promotion; experience selling different lines. L 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING AND TYPEWRITING, SELLING AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, MODERN OFFICE DETAIL, DESIRES POSITION. D 45 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) business experience; will start at the bottom, desires position where hard work and ability to learn will reader progress. R 857 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18-17,) to start in wholesale book business; an opportunity to learn, with advancement if willing and capable; salary to start, $8. D 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, conscientious, energetic, educated, well recommended, desires permanent connection. R 859 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; good education. Harold Goldman, 152 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate; 2 years' office experience. L 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, willing, desires work in country place at anything. N 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced in shipping and receiving, desires position. D 33 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT for elderly lady, (mental case); middle aged preferred; must sew well and have city references; $30 monthly. 929 Park Av., Apartment 7.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable young woman to take entire charge of books; must have initiative; advertising or publication experience will be helpful but not necessary; good opportunity; state particulars as to age, salary expected, nationality, and religion, &c. J 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, to keep complete set double entry books; must be rapid and accurate, understanding control accounts, obtain trial balance easily, write financial letters; give full particulars. Address R 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable lady; must have knowledge of import business and shipping details; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. D 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable young lady to take entire charge of office; must have at least five years' commercial experience; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. J 3 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take full charge of office; one who has had experience in the clothing manufacturing line only. J 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter; young girl wanted; salary, $7; opportunity for advancement. Morris Feldstein & Son, 121 Pitt St.

BOOKKEEPER in office of manufacturing concern located in Brooklyn; state experience and salary expected. K 386 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; must be experienced. Address R 367 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Correspondent, stenographer, and typist, fluent in French, Spanish, English; highest references; state salary wanted and particulars. E., Box 19, 21 East 14th St., city.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED
BOOK SALESPERSONS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, fifth floor.

GIRL wanted for office work; must be good penman, with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary. Y 822 Times Annex.

LABELERS on perfumes; experience preferred, though not necessary; references required. Apply 9 A. M., Pinaud, 90 Fifth Av., city.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—Wanted, a refined woman as practical nurse and companion to accompany an elderly lady to the mountains for the Summer; reference required. Apply P. O. Box 325, Glen Ridge, N. J.

NURSE.—An experienced nurse to take care of a one-year-old child. Apply Friday morning, 9 to 12, at 22 West 75th St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady clerk with general knowledge of office work; must be rapid typist; one with high school education preferred; position with large concern; good opportunity for advancement for right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 228 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN

FOR TOILET ARTICLES DEPARTMENT.

MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M. SUPT. OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH STREET ENTRANCE.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Large downtown bank desires high-class lady secretary and stenographer, about 25 years of age, with good business ability; credit experience desirable; state age, salary, schooling, experience, etc., in detail. L 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady stenographer for financial business; must be thoroughly experienced; one having knowledge of French preferred; state age, salary expected, and full details of experience. N 56 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For a thoroughly efficient stenographer who understands bookkeeping and can take charge of branch office a very pleasant and remunerative position is waiting. K 326 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady stenographer with knowledge bookkeeping wanted, preferably experienced film trade. D 48 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, neat, intelligent, to do switchboard work and be of clerical assistance in large office; previous experience absolutely necessary; references required. A199, in own handwriting, stating salary to start, to T. H., Box 60, Room 1201, 220 West 42d.

YOUNG WOMAN as attendant for elderly lady, semi-invalid, for mornings only. J 21 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Secretaries, $20, $18; bookkeeper stenographers, $18; typists, $15, $12; many positions open, $12; stenographers, assistant bookkeepers, $12; no registration fee. Welsh Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Legal, $18-$20; knowledge bookkeeping, $18. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, expert; others; stenographers, typists, filers, switchboards. Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Great opportunities, excellent corporations. Call immediately, Tighe-Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer Course June 4th. Three months individual instruction. Special rates.
V. M. WHEAT, Director,
35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; young, intelligent man, quick and accurate figurer, good penman; steady position; state nationality, experience, and salary wanted; only handwritten applications considered. Y 820 Times Annex.

BOY.—High school graduate for stock room in the laboratory of a firm making sensitive electrical apparatus; must be willing to start at a moderate salary and work his way up. Carl Anderson Electric Corporation, 141 West 36th St.

BOY wanted, about 17 years of age, as messenger by downtown banking house; must come well recommended. K 388 Times Downtown.

BOYS 15 to 17 desiring positions as runners and messengers in Wall St. should communicate with K 384 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15 to 17 years old, in stock department of large wholesale house; advancement if worthy. K 359 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of an advertising agency; salary $7. Reply, giving age, to Box L 234 Times Downtown.

BUTLER wanted immediately for country home in Summer and city in Winter; single; experienced in driving car; must furnish good references; state salary expected. R 860 Times Downtown.

CLERK, Russian, wanted, with knowledge of English; must have recently arrived from Russia or Siberia. Address, stating length of residence this country, experience, &c., to C. M. W., Hotel Biltmore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEIR.—PAUL COTTANCIN, ENGINEER, having lived in Paris, is sought by Mr. Coutot, solicitor, Bd. St. Germain, 21, Paris.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CORRESPONDENT—French, Spanish, English; stenographer preferred; must have A1 references. Write full particulars, including salary desired. E., Box 19, 21 East 14th St., city.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
EXPERIENCED PASSENGER ELEVATOR OPERATORS.
Permanent positions, good salaries.
Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.

LIVE WIRE.
Advertising man thoroughly conversant with steel export and machinery business; must be capable of earning from $5,000 to $10,000; state age, nationality, religion, experience, salary desired, and give references. N 58 Times Downtown.

MAN WANTED. — FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SELLING SECURITIES FOR RELIABLE HOUSE; WILL PAY GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. APPLY Y 824 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, with timekeeping and pay roll experience in manufacturing business, wanted by New Britain hardware factory; must man about 30 or 35 who wants a permanent place; state all particulars and present salary. Y 812 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Young man with good technical education and several years of experience in a manufacturing industry wanted by large corporation; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. M. R., Box 233 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Intelligent, ambitious boy, 16 to 18, for advertising department, Long Island City manufacturer; excellent opportunity. N 60 Times.

OFFICE BOY, not over 16; must be neat; bring references and working papers; $8 a week. Hynson, Dorr & Co., 149 Broadway, Room 816.

SALESMEN—WANTED, REAL LIVE SALESMEN WHO CAN SELL GOOD MEDIUM-PRICED TRUCKS IN NEW YORK CITY. COMMISSION BASIS. ANSWER PROMPTLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ALL INFORMATION STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ANSWER "MOTOR TRUCKS," R 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Man with commercial, mercantile or specialty selling experience wanted, for out-of-town territory, selling the most heavily advertised special commodity to business, professional, and other people. Own leads; business booming, and salesmen earning $50-$150 per week now; drawing account; quick action. Call 9-12, and 1-5, C. H. Bellows, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN WANTED
for Eastern States to sell on leads; drawing account against commission given; must be 25-40 years old, have high school education, and good references; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; new, nation-wide campaign requires great increase in sales force; good chance for rapid advancement. Call Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.

Two highest grade specialty salesmen that will not be staggered by Two Hundred Dollars weekly commissions; must be able to give bond; no capital required, except attributes of clean salesmanship, high-mindedness, and perception; boosers, chronic job seekers, and those who argue keep away; others qualifying may phone for appointment, Vanderbilt 1245.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling fancy metal toilet and manicure sets to New York trade and large cities throughout the East; jobbers and large department stores; straight commission; strong competitive line. 470 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress trimming salesman wanted to cover Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma; full details as starts only. Kern, Loewi & Mendel, 222 4th Av.

SALESMEN.—Flavoring manufacturer, well known, requires experienced salesmen for baking, ice cream, candy trade; salary or commission. Call Saturday, second loft, 42 Hudson St.

SALESMEN.—Two live retail motor truck salesmen; must have record; complete line 1 to 6 tons; immediate deliveries; give full information first letter; commission with drawing account. N 55 Times.

SALESMAN TO SELL AS SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION BASIS 5, 10, 15c. PAINT BRUSHES TO HARDWARE JOBBERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE WEST STATES. APPLY D 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Young man with experience to sell nationally advertised automobile accessory; one about 22 to 25 years old preferred; salary and commission. Address Box H, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN, having a following among the retail jewelry trade; a good proposition for experienced man; strictly commission basis. See Mr. Kinney, Room 601, 299 Madison Av., 9 o'clock A. M., all week.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; principally commission. Manager, K 396 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for shipbuilding stock which will earn 30 per cent. under Government control; live city leads furnished; salesmen making big commissions. Phone Broad 9003.

SALESMAN.—Sell advertising space, big patriotic proposition; commission. Mr. Tift, Mayor's Committee on National Defense, 50 East 42d.

SALESMAN and window dresser for gents' furnishings and hats; steady position and good wages to right party. Ebstein, 258 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Auto flag holder; good side line for men selling automobile accessories; commission. Teplitz, Martinique Hotel, after 4 P. M.

SALESMAN.—Newly patented protective device offers liberal commission to specialty men acquainted with office to office trade. Detector Sales Co., 12 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Disinfectant; unusual opportunity; large commission. Peerless Chemical Co., 506 West

FIRST OREGON SHEEP TO ARRIVE ON JUNE 6

Of 6,000 Animals Bought by Food Committee 4,000 Have Been Taken.

BOYS TO STUDY FARMING

Will Cultivate Ninety-nine Acres on Staten Island—Park Department to Direct Work.

Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee announced yesterday that 6,000 of the sheep recently bought in Oregon to carry out the plan for the rehabilitation of the sheep industry of New York were now in transit, and that on the arrival of this first consignment the animals would be disposed of to farmers and stockmen at cost. At the office of the Chairman of the committee, George W. Perkins, this statement on the subject was given out:

"This committee is not making any money out of this transaction. It has gone to considerable expense and trouble to bring to this State the best sheep to be found anywhere in the country, with the idea of rehabilitating the sheep industry of New York. We believe that right now is an opportune time to do this. The Governor has signed the Wicks Dog bill, which, it is believed, will help to eliminate the great menace to sheep raising which has existed through allowing dogs to run loose."

About 4,000 sheep have already been contracted for, it was said, and after these farmers are supplied, the rest will be sold for $14 each. Application may be made to George W. Perkins, 71 Broadway.

It is said the sheep are shorn yearling Lincoln-merino ewes, which have been pronounced by experts to be especially well adapted to New York State conditions.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures and other organizations and individuals engaged in work relating to the general food problem are waiting for legislation at Washington to indicate in what way their cooperation may be best applied.

The Greenwich Settlement House at 26 Jones Street has undertaken a community farming plan on Staten Island, which is expected to provide sufficient products for a number of families in Greenwich Village. A farm of ninety-nine acres, known as the Lataret estate, situated near the town of Richmond, S. I., has been lent free of charge to the city by Joseph Personeni of 496 Broadway. It will be farmed by the boys of the Settlement House under the supervision of an agricultural expert.

With the aid of the Park Department twelve acres have already been planted in peas, carrots, and corn, and more of the land will be planted as rapidly as it is broken. A part of the produce goes to the city as payment for the work of the Park Department. Another share will go to the boy workers for the use of their parents, and the remainder will be sold to the housewives in the settlement community.

A number of plots on the farms may be had by individuals for private cultivation on shares. Application should be made to the Settlement House.

The Food Battalion of the Long Island Railroad Company has purchased two carloads of hand-picked beans, to be sold at cost for seed. A sack of 165 pounds may be bought for $31.63, providing sufficient seed for three acres. Application may be made to A. A. Johnson, director of the Food Battalion, Farmingdale, L. I., whose telephone is Farmingdale 21.

In the market food report issued yesterday by the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health announcement was made of the sale of horse meat at 8 to 14 cents a pound retail.

VERNON CASTLE NEAR DEATH

Dancer in an Airplane Accident in Canada—His Companion Killed.

DESERONTO, Ontario, May 31.—While flying with Vernon Castle at Camp Mohawk yesterday Cadet W. E. Fraser of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was burned to death. Castle escaped with slight injuries.

The two were ascending for instructional purposes when Fraser was seized with nervousness and lost control. The machine swept backward into the hangar and the gasoline tank exploded, setting fire to the hangar. Castle was thrown out when the airplane hit the shed.

AMERICAN OFFERS PRIZE.

H. W. Barol of Paris Gives $25,000 for Gunners Who Sink U-Boats.

NICE, May 31.—H. W. Barol, an American resident here, has given 125,000 francs ($25,000) to the Ministry of Marine as prizes for officers and gunners on merchantmen who sink submarines.

The money is to be distributed in prizes of 5,000 fracs ($1,000.)

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond crescent, double bar pin on back, Tuesday afternoon at Ritz-Carlton or between there and Stern's or Broadway car to 110th St.; liberal reward. Massey, 380 Riverside Drive; Morningside 4302.

LOST—Black handbag, May 30, between 105th and 106th Sts., West End Av.; gold rosary, keys, small change, monogram "O. M. M."; liberal reward. Return to O. M. M., 243 West 103d St.

LOST—Watch, open face, with chain crucifix attached; initials J. L. M. Return 109 West 93d St. Liberal reward. Telephone Kendrick, 1006 Riverside.

LOST.—The finder of lady's wrist watch left in dressing room of Biltmore Hotel near Grill will be rewarded by leaving watch with manager of Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Purse containing small sum of money, small gold horseshoe wishbone and gold coin; liberal reward. B. F. Rees, 2 Maiden Lane.

LOST — Gold bracelet set with diamonds, Jack's washroom or Palace; liberal reward. Claire Osgood, Hotel St. Hubert, 120 W. 57th.

LOST—Wednesday night, in taxicab in front of 612 West 112th St., dress suit case; reward. B. C. Rothschild. Morningside 3760.

LOST—Platinum circle pin, diamonds, pearls, flower design, Sunday, between 3 and 11 P. M.; reward. Pickhard. Lenox 2406.

LOST—In the vicinity between 34th and 42d, 5th Av., blue enamel bracelet and watch; suitable reward. 332 West 145th.

LOST.—Sable neckpiece, Saturday, May 19. $50 reward if returned to Mrs. William Bamberger, 525 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond and pearl circular brooch; liberal reward. Mrs. Cook, 615 West 148th.

REWARD $20.—Lost, Monday evening, West 73d St., Morosco Theatre, platinum diamond ring, sapphire centre. 170 West 73d, 11C.

$250 REWARD, no questions asked, return flexible diamond and platinum bracelet, many small diamonds, five (5) square diamonds, and diamond and platinum bar pin, twenty-one (21) diamonds, lost on or about April 15. Proportionate reward for return of either article. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., New York City.

REWARD OFFERED.—Lost on 9th Av. "L" between Christopher and 66th St., brown velvet bag containing chauffeur license, gloves, money, family commutation ticket; return to Room 401, 124 East 28th St.

$50 REWARD

for earring, square cut, onyx and diamond hoop; lost in a restaurant on 39th St., Wednesday night. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD

for diamond bowknot brooch, lost May 29, between 34th and 50th Sts., or in taxi. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

$50 REWARD for diamond bar pin surrounded by small pearls, lost May 30, between New York and Coney Island. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond scarfpin, Friday, 25th, in the St. Mark's Baths; returned upon identification. Apply St. Mark's Baths, 6 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

FOUND.—Wrist watch, vicinity Grand Central Depot. R. T., 49 Times.

SEES AIR COMMERCE AHEAD.

British Pioneer Predicts Revolution from Aviation in Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—At a meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain tonight a paper on "Commercial Aeronautics," was read by G. Holt Thomas, one of the pioneers of aviation in this country. Mr. Thomas said that in his opinion aeronautics would revolutionize the world not only from a commercial point, but also from a humanitarian point much more than it had revolutionized war. He said he was not one of those who thought commercial aeronautics were going to beat out of existence the railroads and other forms of transport, but rather that flying would act as an adjunct to present modes of transport."

From a business point of view speed was everything. The airplane would enable a business man to leave London in the morning, go to business in Paris and be home again to dinner. It would take him to Bagdad in a day and a half or to New York in two days. Ceylon would become 2¾ days from London, Tokio 4½, Sydney five, Cape Town 3½, and Vancouver 3.

As for the question of cost it would be possible to run a profitable air service between London and Paris at $25 a passenger, a cent an ounce for mails and 50 cents each for parcels of three pounds. A Constantinople or Moscow journey of twenty-four hours might involve a cost of $125 a ticket.

Mr. Thomas expressed the view that it would be necessary to establish landing grounds all over the world at distances of ten miles apart. Forced landings would thus be avoided as a pilot at a height of 3,500 feet or over could, if his engine stopped midway between two landing grounds, arrive at either of them. A long distance, as from London to Tokio, would really be made up of ten-mile stages, and the journey would be aerodrome flying, the pilot always having a flying ground on which to alight.

Fog would certainly be overcome, as some form of mark would be easily developed. The question of night flying would also be solved, since with a searchlight every ten miles a pilot could fly. Once this principle was accepted, even the crossing of the Atlantic would become feasible. What was there to prvent the keeping of a ship, not necessarily anchored, but always cruising, say every fifty miles from the Azores to Newfoundland. Compared with the enormous scheme that an air mail between London and New York would present, the cost of ten or twenty ships was infinitesimal.

PAY INCOME TAX BY CHECK.

Collector Asks That Remittances Be Mailed and Not Made in Person.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, which includes upper Manhattan, said yesterday that taxpayers who had not paid their income tax would confer a favor upon the Collector by mailing certified checks instead of presenting them in person.

"The Third District has the largest number of taxpayers in the United States," Collector Eisner said, "but can easily handle remittances by mail. The usual attendance of several thousand persons in the office in the last few days within which to pay the tax results in a great burden upon the clerks, as well as possible confusion.

"In remitting, it is requested that the bill accompany the check. Some taxpayers have not as yet received their bills. They are advised that all bills will be issued in ample time for payment by June 15."

The Collector said he desired to thank the thousands of taxpayers who remitted promptly upon receipt of their bills, in response to Commissioner Osborn's appeal to assist the Government by making advance payments.

President Nominates Prof. Rowe.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Professor L. S. Rowe of Philadelphia was nominated today by President Wilson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"CONTOUR" The Newest ARROW FORM-FIT COLLAR

2 for 30c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc., Makers

3 Specials

Friday and Saturday only

Silk and Madras Shirts

$2.95

Separate soft collar to match. Large assortment of fancy stripe patterns. Only 1200 of these and you ought to have one.

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STATE OF IRELAND UPSETS CONFERENCE

Foreign Relations Meeting Finally Manages to Avoid Any Embarrassing Resolution.

GREECE ADDS TO TURMOIL

Defender of "Submerged" Nation Accused of Being Propagandist for Royal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., May 31.—The rights and wrongs of "submerged nationalities" made today's sessions of the Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States a series of acrimonious bickerings. Ireland and Greece were the main subjects. The history of Ireland was given piecemeal through all the sessions of the day. At the afternoon session Francis Hackett, of the New Republic, read a paper on "The Wrongs of Ireland." Then there was introduced a resolution which would have put the United States Government on record "for a statement by all our allies which will repudiate the spirit of autocracy, disclaim conquest, and will focus the liberal forces of all the nations on a democratic organization of the world." Immediately George L. Fox, of New Haven was on his feet saying:

"I don't believe in any such resolutions and offering unsolicited advice to our Government. Do not hamper the authorities at Washington." Mr. Fox had to discontinue his speech, but at the close of the night session he got a cance and said:

"Ireland is not oppressed by England. If Ireland is oppressed by England, you might as well say that Porto Rico, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, and the Philippines are oppressed by the United States. (Cries of "They are!") Then he said he would like to tell the true story of the Dublin revolt. He quoted ex-Ambassador Gerard as saying "American friends of the Sinn Feiners are Prussianized Americans."

"Those Irishmen," he said, "care not for justice or truth. The Sinn Feiners are accursed in Ireland, accursed in England, and accursed in the United States." (Hisses and cheers.)

Greece in the Discussion.

Greece came into the discussion largely through an attack upon Paxton Hibben, a former newspaper correspondent at Athens, who was accused of being overfriendly to Constantine. Mr. Hibben started off by attacking the allied treatment of the Royal Government, and asserted that 90 per cent. of the Greeks were back of the King. He was followed by Dr. Theodore P. Ion, who said he understood Mr. Hibben was a propagandist in this country for the Royal Government of Greece. Mr. Hibben demanded proof, and at the night session a letter was read from S. X. Constandindi, Secretary of the Greek Legation in Washington, saying "Mr. Hibben, who was formerly in Greece, is receiving from the present Greek Government a monthly allowance, the amount of which I do not exactly remember, so as to influence public opinion in the United States in favor of the policy followed by the Greek Government." Maurice Leon attacked Mr. Hibben at the night session.

"That correspondent," he said, "I am sure from purely altruistic motives, is an upholder of the Kaiser's brother-in-law. I heard him speak, and I thought I detected a slight German accent. Here we have a practical instance of how Greek news is gathered for the American public."

Mr. Hibben told reporters that he had received a lump sum of $300 from the Greek legation for doing some translations, and that was the only money he had been paid by that Government. In an address tonight Dr. Fabian Franklin said that if Mr. Hibben thought the truth had not been told about Constantine, it was to be regretted that when he had the opportunity he had not given some of those truths.

No Resolution Wanted.

It was at an after meeting of the afternoon session that Robert W. Babson offered his resolution "to suggest a course for the Government at Washington," which brought on the Irish and Greek debates. There were fiery speeches which referred to American lynchings and other unpleasant phases of this country's history. Eugene A. Foster, head of the Chautauqua Institute, finally moved that no resolution be passed and that those present who wanted to circulate their ideas get up a petition.

This was supported by Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Chairman of the committee in charge of the conference, and was adopted. Mr. Babson thereupon started the circulation of his petition and obtained a large number of signatures, including those of most of the pacifists present. But before the debate was over S. K. Ratcliffe of The Manchester Guardian made a plea not only for England, but specifically for old-fashioned liberalism in England, and in other countries as well. He referred to England as the country "which makes all the blunders that can be made, but rights them in the end," holding out the examples of Canada and South Africa as instances of the liberal treatment of "submerged nationalities."

Professor Stephen B. Duggan of the College of the City of New York, head of the Program Committee, read a paper on "Annexation and the Principles of Nationality," in which he said that the troubles of the Balkan countries could be settled by a plebiscite in the disputed territories. He said this implied the dissolution of Austria-Hungary and a more vigorous plea for this operation was made by Charles Pergler of the Bohemian National Alliance.

The subject at the night session was "The United States in the Far East." V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, and J. Takamine spoke on "American and Japanese Co-operation." Professor H. I. Mussey of Columbia University said that America had reason to rely on the common sense of Japanese statesmen to avert a conflict. At the close of a discussion of the Japanese question in California General Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah, former President of the American Bar Association, said:

"We have heard little at this conference of the spirit of loyalty to our country. We want to do what is right in our relations with the Japanese and Chinese, we invite you to join hands with us, but don't threaten us as to consequences."

Japanese diplomacy and Japan's own land policy were attacked by Hans Von Kaltenborn, who declared that the Japanese were an unassimilable race with standards of living far below ours. He called for a conference with Japan, China, and India, at which the factor of race difficulty with those peoples should be frankly faced and thrashed out so as to remove misapprehensions. The members of the conference will arrive at the Pennsylvania station in Manhattan at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and at 10:30 o'clock will hold a session in the Chamber of Commerce for the discussion of "The International Aspect of Investments and Concessions." This will close the conference.

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MAYO TO REMAIN IN ATLANTIC FLEET

Secretary Daniels Denies Report That Winterhalter Will Be New Head of Battleship Squadron.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — Secretary Daniels today denounced as unfair and unjust the intimations and insinuations that had come to him in various ways that officers of the United States Navy bearing German names might be lacking in loyalty. Picking up a naval register and reading the names of many prominent officers who bear German names, the Secretary asserted that he knew a number of them personally and had found them to be most loyal and patriotic in their service in the nation's interests.

"I am getting pretty tired," said the Secretary, "and much disgusted over the attempts that have been made to doubt the loyalty of hundreds of men of German name in the navy just because they bear German names. I have found them to be men of true American ideals, loyal in their service to the Government, and ready to sacrifice their lives for their country. It is an outrage, almost treason, for persons to cast reflections upon these officers."

Secretary Daniels's defense of the loyalty of officers of German name was drawn out by the publication of a report that Admiral Mayo was to be displaced as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet by Admiral Winterhalter, until recently in command of the Asiatic Fleet. In connection with this report it had been intimated in a newspaper that Admiral Winterhalter had entertained pro-German sentiments until just before this country's declaration of war against Germany.

"I have a telephone and can be reached any hour of the day or night," said Mr. Daniels. "There is no justification for the publication of such a report as that to the effect that Admiral Mayo would be succeeded by Admiral Winterhalter. Admiral Mayo is not to be displaced. There is no foundation of truth for the report. Admiral Mayo has been filling his post of duty as Commander in Chief of the fleet with fullest satisfaction, and has been measuring up to the great responsibility of that position. He is not to be succeeded by Admiral Winterhalter.

"Admiral Winterhalter had finished his duty afloat and, was ordered to duty on the General Board, just as other fleet commanders, like Admirals Badger and Fletcher, were ordered to duty with the General Board to enable the navy to get the benefit of their experience in the work of the General Board."

UNIFY JEWISH CHARITIES.

All Brooklyn Philanthropies to be Operated Under Federation.

The unification of all the Jewish charities of Brooklyn was announced at a dinner given at the Unity Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, last night. The charitable organizations heretofore conducted by the orthodox Jews have been joined with those conducted by the reform Jews, and all will be operated under the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. A most important concession made by the reform Jews was that the orthedox dietary laws should be observed in all the Jewish charitable institutions and hospitals.

SOUGHT TO USE GORKY AS PEACE MEDIUM

Machinations of Bulgar Minister at Berlin Exposed by Novelist as His Answer.

PETROGRAD, May 31.—Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian author, publishes a sensational account of an attempt by D. Rizow, the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, to inveigle him into clandestine negotiations for a separate peace. In the Novaia Zhizn, of which Gorky is the editor, he prints Rizow's secret dispatch, occupying three columns, with concrete peace proposals, and, although he himself is an almost fanatical advocate of peace, denounces Rizow.

The peace proposal was delivered to Maxim Gorky at Petrograd in duplicate by two German agents, acting individually. Rizow begins by proclaiming that already in January he had approached the Russian Ministers at Stockholm and Christiania with a proposal to conclude "an honorable peace" between Russia and her foes. He received a rebuff. Immediately after the revolution, Rizow renewed his attempt with the Russian Minister at Christiania, who was an old acquaintance, and got, through the Minister, a reply from Professor Paul Milukoff, then the Foreign Minister in the temporary Government, that there could be no question of a separate peace.

Notwithstanding his two repulses, Rizow, announcing himself as Russia's real friend, now approaches his acquaintance, Maxim Gorky. He attempts to refute successively the arguments customarily used by the Russians and the Allies against a separate peace. He offers to guarantee that Germany and Austria will not again undertake an offensive against free Russia, and adds that both powers are willing to evacuate the occupied territory without the expenditure of another drop of Russian blood. He declares that Germany and Austria in no wise menace Russia's new freedom. He accuses England of being the real militarist State, not Germany, and declares that Russia has no moral obligation to keep her treaty with the Allies, because treaty-breaking has been common in the present war.

The Provisional Government, adds Rizow, must be forced to answer the question: "Who, after three years' massacre, gave you the right to continue shedding Russian blood?" He then makes the following concrete proposal: "Russia to conclude an immediate armistice with her foes, both belligerents retaining their present fronts, and to summon immediately a Russian constituent assembly with the aim of deciding on peace or war."

In his newspaper, Maxim Gorky characterizes Rizow's dispatch as "base and stupid," and declares that his only reply will be its publication.

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